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COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT ILL

Stricken While in New York--Family Denies That His Condition is Serious

(Special to The Herald)

New York, June 14—Col. Roosevelt looked and acted like a very sick man this morning when he went to the pier to meet his son Kermit and wife who arrived here, about 8.30 o'clock from Colon, Panama, on the transport Kilpatrick, now in use as a passenger steamer. He walked about the pier with halting steps and frequently placed his hand against his left side as though he was in pain. The colonel was accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Richard Derby, his daughter, Dr. Derby and Archie Roosevelt.

Col. Roosevelt was later taken to the home of his family physician. All that the colonel's family would say about his condition was that he "had a stitch in the side." Mrs. Derby later denied that her father was seriously ill. "I do not know where the alarming reports originated. There is no ground for them. Mr Roosevelt has been suffering from a bad cold and has been coughing a great deal,' she said.

Secretary McGrath said that Col. Roosevelt had strained a nerve during a fit of coughing this morning and had decided to remain in town tonight and have an X-ray taken.

SHOE COMPANY WILL DROP THE UNION STAMP

Company Will Have Open Shop and Pay Sick Benefit.

After August first the Farmington Shoe Manufacturing Company will discontinue the use of the Union stamp. This is not caused by any disagreement with the employees but by the contract expiring and it will not be renewed. It is a fact generally known that the average shoe employee in this section does not care to belong to the union, and at times it is exceedingly difficult to get labor in a union factory for that reason. This change will give the emeployees a chance to belong to the union or not as they choose, as no discrimination will be shown toward union employees and it is believed the conditions will be satisfactory to all concerned.

There has been a sick benefit in connection with the Union and after August first the firm will pay sick benefit on practically the same basis as the union amounting to $5 a week and this benefit will be given to the employees without charge.

The business prospects for this concern are very bright. The payroll the past winter averaged $4000 to $5000 a week and the coming year will probably show a gain if the necessary help can be procured. It is believed that the dropping of the stamp will make it easier to procure help of all kinds.

THE WEATHER

Forecast for Portsmouth and Vicinity—Fair today and Thursday.

Sun Rises	4.07
Sun Sets	7.23
Length of Day	15.16
High Tide	10.30 am, 10.56 pm
Moon Sets	2.23 am
Light Automobile Lamps at	7.53 pm

Mrs. Fannie Burrell of Odiorne's Point will entertain the Odd Ladies' Circle Thursday afternoon and evening.

Have The Herald follow you on your vacation.

IS OLDEST HARVARD ALUMNUS

Dr. Nicholas E. Soule of Exeter Observes 91st Birthday.

Exeter, June 14—Tuesday was the 91st birthday of Dr. Nicholas E. Soule who entered Phillips-Exeter in 1835 and was graduated from Harvard in 1845. He was the oldest alumnus of both institutions.

The anniversary was celebrated in part, by an automobile ride. The doctor received many congratulations and remembrances. His mind is still alert and his health good.

In pleasant weather he walks out almost daily.

GERMAN LOSSES ARE HEAVY

Approximately 780,000 Men Killed in Verdun Fighting.

(Special to The Herald)

Paris, June 14—The violent bombardment of French positions was continued by the Germans during the night. The war office today states that Chapitre and Vaux woods were the points where the Germans concentrated their fire. There was infantry action during the night.

Figures compiled from reports received by the war office stated that the Germans since the beginning of the movement against Verdun have had 30 main divisions or approximately 780,000 men either completely or partially demolished. These are the losses for the five months since the Verdun battle has been raging. The French losses were also said to have been heavy.

The residents of Hill street on Wednesday demonstrated their loyalty to the flag and "Old Glory" was displayed from no less than twelve different homes. This is considered a pretty good showing when one considers the length of the street.

MARION LAMBERT COMMITTED SUICIDE

Girl Chum Gives Testimony Clearing Young Will Orpet From Murder Charge

(Special to The Herald)

Chicago, Ill., June 14—Josephine Davis atoned fully on Tuesday for the wring her spiteful silence did Will Orpet.

With potent words, spoken clearly and convincingly, that withstood a furious onslaught by a clever and disappointed prosecutor, she tore almost to shreds the indictment that branded Orpet as the murderer of Marion Lambert, her dearest girl friend. It was on her testimony principally that the grand jury of Lake county voted this charge on March 6.

Miss Davis did her best to undo the mistake she made when her heart was sick with "spite" for the person she suspected of causing the death of her chum and she did it bravely.

"I promised Marion never, to my dying day, to tell the secret of her relations with Will Orpet," was her simple explanation of the seal on her lips which broke so unexpectedly on Monday.

Then with one slam she rent the fabric, of which she was a busy weaver, which has held Orpet in the toils.

"Marion told me if Orpet gave her up she would kill herself," she asserted.

This occurred on Marion's eighteenth birthday when she entertained 18 girls.

"They are all so happy, Jo, and I can't be happy knowing my condition,' Marion said on that occasion. Then she broke down and cried and Josephine said she led her into the bedroom where she threatened to kill herself if her sweetheart failed her.

That was three days before her death in Helms woods by cyanide of potassium poisoning.

Josephine was again at the Lambert home on February 8, the day before she died.

"Did you notice anything unusual in her behaviour,' asked Attorney Ralph E. Potter of the defence.

'She appeared worried and nervous. The window blind was flapping and she got up several times to fix it. She stood at he window and looked out for long periods. I was half asleep and didn't pay much attention to her.'

Previously, when Marion had been told by a schoolmate that Orpet was engaged to Celestia Youker, her chum appeared despondent, Josephine said.

" 'If Will is engaged to marry Celestia I'll fix him' Marion remarked,' the witness said. 'I asked her what she meant and she said: 'O, never you mind, you'll find out.' "

Thus did the 19 year old senior at the Deerfield high school spike the guns of the state, whose star witness she was thought to be. All efforts of State Attorney David R. Joslyn of McHenry county assisting in the prosecution to entangle her in re-direct examination, were unsuccessful. She admitted she had told untruths to State Attorney Dady and had deceived him to protect the memory of her friend and because she hated Orpet, but she clung to her new story with a tenacity that could not be shaken.

AUSTRIANS REINFORCED

Advance of Victorious Armies of Czar Slackened Somewhat.

(Special to The Herald)

Petrograd, June 14—Great masses of German troops from the line north of the Pripet marshes have been sent southward to stiffen the Austrian forces with the result that the advance of the victorious armies of the Czar, according to today's reports, has slackened somewhat. The greatest resistance is being made by the Germans. The latest official reports announcing the capture of further towns in various sections in Galicia, Volhynia and Bukerwina. The chief stand made by the Russians in the Tarnopol region is the captured position at Torgovitza.

LOOKING FOR JAMESON TO FILE IN PRIMARIES

Hon. John H. Jameson is likely to file within a short time, as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor. Mr. Jameson has been urged by friends for several months to become a candidate, and these friends are confident that he is now inclined to accede to their wishes.

Mr. Jameson left Concord on Tuesday on a business trip to Oklahoma, and will stop off at St. Louis, where he will meet the members of the New Hampshire delegation and the other members of the New Hampshire party.

A definite statement from Mr. Jameson is expected on his return to Concord.

GAME TONIGHT.

Y. M. C. A. vs. Widder Co.

Want Ads bring results. Try one!

CONVENTION OPENS AT ST. LOUIS

President Wilson Demands That Vice President Marshall Be Renominated --Attendance Small

(Special to The Herald)

St. Louis, June 14—Democratic chiefs gathered into the old Mound City today. For the first time in many years a Democratic national convention resolved into a general ratification meeting. The only cloud on the horizon was one affecting certain sections of the platform and the leaders insisted that this cloud in no way forecasts a storm. The attendance was the smallest in many years. President Wilson was in control, direct telephone wires connecting the Coliseum with the White House.

Here in St. Louis, the real work of directing things was being done by Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Secretary of Agriculture Houston. Secretary Baker was the real live wire. To him had been intrusted the President's views on what the platform should contain and also the order that the old ticket of Wilson and Marshall should be named.

Secretary of War Baker announced today that the committee on resolutions would be free and untrampled in its discussions and action upon the platform. He said: "I am going to deliver the platform suggestions which are made by the President to the committee after it gets in session. The suggestions will be made to the committee as a whole. There is no particular spokesman for the administration committee. I am to sit as a plain delegate in the Ohio delegation. If the resolutions committee desires to have any conference with me, it is my course, but I am not going to appear before it except to bring the suggestions. I will not sit with the committee."

All probability of a fight in the resolutions committee by adherents of William Jennings Bryan became very remote today when the Nebraska delegation compromised its differences and elected J. H. Thomas to represent the state in framing the platform. Col. Bryan sent word to his supporters in the delegation that he did not wish to continue the struggle which had deadlocked the state representation in the resolutions committee. They agreed to accept Thomas as a compromise candidate, although they had hitherto voted solidly and continuously for W. H. Thompson, a Bryan man.

Attorney Robert Murchie of Concord, N. H., was elected National committeeman from New Hampshire, at a caucus of the New Hampshire delegation to the Democratic convention. United States Senator Henry Hollis was elected the New Hampshire member of the resolutions committee.

(Continued on Page Five)

OUTFITTING THE GIRL GRADUATE

DAINTY UNDERMUSLINS FOR THE GRADUATE.

Lace trimmed Combinations..... $1.00 to $2.98
Skirts ..... $1.50 to $4.50
Corset Covers..... 50c to $1.50
Crepe de Chine Envelope Chemises $2.25, $2.98, $3.50
Crepe de Chine Camisoles..... $1.00, $2.00, $2.50

Handkerchiefs, embroidered, lace trimmed..... 25c to $1.25
Real Lace Handkerchiefs, $1.25 to $4.25
Ostrich Feather Fans....59c to $7.98
Ivory Fans, lace and spangles..... 50c to $3.00

GRADUATION GOWNS

Of white net, fancy ruffle and ribbon trimmed..... $13.50 to $20.00

HER GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

16-button White Glace Kid Gloves $3.50 pr.
12-button White Glace Kid Gloves $3.00 pr.
16-button White Silk Gloves..... $1.00, $1.25 pr.
12-button White Silk Gloves..75c pr.
White All Silk Hose.....$1.50 pr.
White Silk, lisle garter top...$1.00 pr.
White Silk or White Lisle Hose. 50c pr.

GEORGE B. FRENCH CO.

ALLEN BROS.' HOTEL

Broadway Lunch

Salisbury Beach

Now Open for the Season!

The Best of Everything in the Eatable Line.

SPECIAL SHORE DINNER WITH LOBSTER

75c.

BOOKS-STATIONERY PERIODICALS-LIBRARY

"Right in the Center of Things"

The Acorn

No. 18 Market Square

NATURE BOOKS

Birds are singing! Shrubs are in their spring finery!
Flowers are opening! Vines are showing their beauties!
The Trees are green! Butterflies will soon come!

Books for the identification and study of all forms of nature at "The Acorn."

"Who's Who in America" edition for 1916-1917, just received.

NEW WASH GOODS

Awning Stripe Beach Cloth, 27 in. wide; colors, old rose, green, navy and black; per yard..... 25c

Figured Mercerized Voiles, 27 inches wide; colors, pink, blue, lavender and yellow; per yard..... 12½c

Mercerized Voiles in a big variety of patterns and colorings, 40 inches wide; per yard..... 25c

Awning Stripe Mercerized Poplin, 36 inches wide; colors, old rose, pale blue, cadet, navy and green; per yard..... 35c

White Mercerized Voile with embroidered dot; colors, pink, pale blue, green, lavender and black; per yard..... 42½c

Mercerized Poplin, 36 inches wide; colors, pink, pale blue and navy, also white; per yard..... 25c

A BIG LINE OF WHITE GOODS, Voile, Dotted Swiss, Organdie, Splash Marquisette, Rice Cloth, Tissue Filet, Ottoman, Crepe; from..... 15c to 38c yard

L. E. STAPLES, MARKET ST.

CHAMPIONS START AFTER THE 1916 LEAGUE PENNANT

P. A. C. Breaks the Coal Company's Winning Streak, Taking Fast Game 7 to 0--Champs Regain Their Batting Stride

Evidently, the Champions are coming back into their own, as has been promised several times lately and in their game last evening against the hitherto undefeated Consolidation Coal Company, they successfully demonstrated to the fans that they were far from being slated to a permanent cellar position. After the game the C. C. C. had a line of five goose eggs hanging to their credit while the P. A. C. was marked up 1-5-1, making a total of seven nice big runs. The Champs have at last regained their batting stride and they hammered one pitcher out of the box and put another pretty much to the bad in the four innings they were working on them. Seven hits, with a total of fourteen bases were made off Abrams and Driscoll; two men who up to last evening had held their opponents to a few scattered hits each game. Ralph Brackett started things with a triple in the first and then stole home on Abrams. At his next time at bat he hit for a homer, with two men on at the time. Bill Brackett also hit for extra bases, batting out a triple in the fourth.

Bill Leary was working as well as he did in the last game, against the Post team, holding the C. C. C. to one hit, made by Able in the first inning. The C. C. C. succeeded in getting a man on second but once in the five innings, when Gorman stole after forcing Able in the fourth.

It was a peach of a game with all of the men playing as good ball as they knew. Kelly made two good catches off Bill Woods, both on hard flies that looked like hits. Collins made one pretty play of his only chance, in retiring Leary at first in the first inning. The P. A. C. infield was working like a well oiled machine and every ball hit was played cleanly and fast. Sympathy was with the P. A. C. among the fans even before the game started and their old time rivals, the enlisted men of the Marine Corps, were their heartiest supporters. The game has succeeded in breaking the winning streak of the C. C. C. and they have been pulled down in their percentage if not from their position at the head of the league. The Champions won the toss and took the field.

The Game

1st inning.—Harrington hit a high fly which was captured by W. Leary. Collins flied to Lynskey in left. Able singled with the only hit made by his team, hitting to right through the infield. Gorman fanned. One hit, no errors, no runs.

R. Brackett hit the second ball pitched to left field, the ball traveling close to the line, for three bases. McPheters attempted to sacrifice and was out on a grounder to Able. As Abrams started to wind up, Ralph started for home, stealing the plate as Bill Brackett bunted. Bill was safe when Able dropped the throw from Abrams. He stole second. Leary was out at third when Collins made a fast play of his grounder, W. Brackett going third. Lynskey was out on a foul fly to Ruledge. One hit, one error, one run.

2d inning.—Kilpatrick was fanned. Walter Woods was tossed out by W. Leary. Rutledge fanned. No hits, no errors, no runs.

Howard was fanned. Gowen was hit by the pitcher. Charlie Brackett singled back of second base. W. Woods flied to Kelly, who made a fine catch of what looked like a sure hit, capturing the ball after a hard run. R. Brackett again came through, belting the pill to deep left for the circuit, scoring Gowen and C. Brackett ahead of him. McPheters was passed and stole second. W. Brackett singled, going to third and McPheters scoring when Kilpatrick failed to make a throw to the infield after recovering the ball. W. Leary was safe on Rutledge's error, W. Brackett scoring. Lynskey was out on strikes. Three hits two errors, five runs.

3d inning.—Kelly flied to McPheters. Abrams grounderd to C. Brackett. Harrington flied to W. Brackett. No hits, no errors, no runs.

Driscoll pitching, Abrams covering right, Kilpatrick going to the bench. Howard beat out his hit to third and stole second. Gowen was walked. C. Brackett bunted and Driscoll threw wild to third, all three men being safe. Woods' fly was again captured by Kelly. R. Brackett was fanned. McPheters singled to left, scoring Howard and Gowen was out at the plate attempting to score from second on the hit, Kelly to Woods. Two hits, one error, one run.

4th inning.—Collins was tossed out by W. Leary. Able was passed, and was forced at second by Gorman, McPheters to W. Brackett who was close to completing the double play. Gorman stole. Driscoll flied to Lynskey. No hits, no errors, no runs.

W. Brackett tripled with a hit to left. W. Leary walked. W. Brackett attempted to steal home and was caught between the plate and third, being out for running outside the base line; Leary stealing second to draw a throw. Lynskey fanned. Howard flied to Gorman. One hit, no errors, no runs.

G. Leary in right field, Davidson in center.

5th inning.—Kearney, batting for Woods, was fanned. Rutledge grounded to W. Brackett. Abrams made the third man out by fanning. No hits, no errors, no runs. The score:

P. A. C.

	ab	r	bh	po	a	e
R. Brackett, c	3	2	2	5	0	1
McPheters, 2b	2	1	1	1	1	0
W. Brackett, ss	3	1	2	2	1	0
W. Leary, p	2	0	0	1	2	0
Lynskey, lf	3	0	0	2	0	0
Howard, 1b	3	1	1	4	0	0
Gowen, cf	0	1	0	0	0	0
Davidson, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. Brackett, 3b	2	1	1	5	1	0
Woods, rf	2	0	0	0	0	0
G. Leary, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	20	7	7	15	5	0

C. C. C.

	ab	r	bh	po	a	e
Harrington, 2b	2	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, ss	2	0	0	0	1	0
Able, 1b	2	0	1	2	1	1
Gorman, cf	1	0	0	1	0	0
Kilpatrick, rf	1	0	0	0	0	1
Driscoll, p	1	0	0	0	0	1
Woods, c	1	0	0	5	0	0
Rutledge, 3b	2	0	0	1	0	1
Kelly	1	0	0	3	1	0
Abrams, p, rf	2	0	0	0	1	0
(a) Kearney	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	16	0	1	*11	4	4

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	
P. A. C.	1	5	1	0	—	7

Earned runs, 1. Three base hits, R. Brackett, W. Brackett. Home run, R. Brackett. Stolen bases, R. Brackett, Phters singled to left, scoring Howard Howard, Gorman. First base on balls, off Leary 2, off Abrams, off Driscoll 2. Struck out, by Leary 5, by Abrams 2, by Driscoll 2. Hit by pitched ball Gowen. Time 55m. Umpires McGraw and Bunker.

(a) Batted for Woods in the fifth.

*W. Brackett out for running outside base line in the fourth.

SUNSET LEAGUE STANDING

	G	W	L	P.C
C. C. C.	5	4	1	.800
K. of C.	4	2	2	.500
U. S. M. C.	4	2	2	.500
P. A. C.	8	4	4	.500
W. S. C.	5	2	3	.400
M. B. C.	5	2	3	.400
Y. M. C. A.	5	2	3	.400

STARS AND STRIPES REVERED TODAY

This is Flag Day. American schools everywhere are holding exercises in reverence of the Stars and Stripes.

How many Americans, even patriotic Americans, know that their flag is the oldest national flag which flies today?

Whether we date from the first common flag of the thirteen original colonies, first unfurled over Washington's headquarters at Cambridge, Mass., January 2, 1776, or the Stars and Stripes adopted by an act of Congress June 14, 1777, the flag of the United States can justly claim to be the oldest among the ensigns of the nations of the world.

It antedates England's royal standard, established in 1801; the flag of Spain, adopted in 1785; the French tricolor, decreed in 1794; the existing flag of Portugal, selected in 1830; the flag of the Empire of Germany, which represents the sovereignty of fourteen distinct flags and States, established in 1870; the Italian tricolor, dating from 1848; the Swedish-Norwegian, the recent flags of the old empires of China and Japan and the colors of all the South American states, which have been modified generally from our "Star Spangled Banner."

The flag of the United States in the days of the Revolution had thirteen stars. During the War of 1812 it had fifteen stars. In the civil war there were thirty-five states.

In these days our national flag bears forty-eight stars, proclaiming a union of so many states.

Flag Day was originated in 1889 by Professor George Bolch, of New York, who introduced into his free kindergarten the practice of holding special exercises on this day in celebration of the adoption of the flag by Congress, June 14, 1777.

The flag that was adopted on that day, which was the first American flag had been made at the suggestion of George Washington by Mrs. Elizabeth Ross (Betsy Griscom) at No. 239 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

To feel strong, have good appetite and digestion, sleep soundly and enjoy life, use Burdock Blood Bitters, the family system tonic. Price, $1.00.

MILITIAMEN ENTERTAIN WITH LADIES' NIGHT

FIRST COMPANY, C. A. C., ENTERTAINED GUESTS AT THE ARMORY LAST EVENING WITH THEIR FIRST FORMAL PARTY.

A large number of ladies were the guests on Tuesday evening at the Armory on Parrott avenue when the officers and enlisted members of the 1st company, C. A. C., N. H. N. G., were the hosts at their first ladies' night. A pleasing entertainment program had been arranged for their guests and included a drill by the company and its inspection by Major Hoyt, commanding, the New Hampshire C. A. C.

The evening opened with the several drills by the company and was followed by the program, which included a pleasing violin solo by Miss McIntire, accompanied by her sister, vocal solos by Miss Goodwin, a reading by Miss Cooney, vocal solos by Mr. Watkins and a very interesting exhibition of hypnotism by Lieutenant Coram of the company.

Following the program the guests indulged in cards and billiards and pool for some time afted which the drill hall was cleared for dancing and this was enjoyed until a late hour. During a short intermission refreshments were served by the committee.

The evening was a decided success and the guests were pleased with their entertainment, according the committee in charge of the evening much credit for their careful attention in looking after the pleasures of their guests. The evening was in charge of this committee:—

Sergeant Edward A. Weeks, First Sergeant A. L. McCaffery, Sergeant Harris W. Morrill, Corporal Edward C. Holmes, with Captain Clarence T. Bodwell, First Lieut. William H. Naylor, Second Lieut. George W. Coram, acting as the reception committee. The program

7.30 p. m. Reception of guests.
7.45 p. m. First call
Musician Sylvester
8.00 p. m. Assembly. Formation of the company by the First Sergeant, Roll call, Turning the company over to the commanding officer.
8.10 p. m. Inspection by Major Hoyt.
8.15 p. m. Company drill by Capt. Bodwell.
8.20 p. m. Drill by Lieut. Naylor.
8.25 p. m. Drill by Lieut. Coram.
8.30 p. m. Fall out.
8.35 p. m. Assembly.
9.00. Dismissed.
9.10 p. m. Violin and piano duet
The Misses McIntire
Vocal solo Miss Ella Goodwin
Reading Miss Jennie Cooney
Vocal solo Mr. Charles Watkins
Hypnotism Lieut. Coram

BASE BALL

American League

Boston 5, St. Louis 3.
Washington 3, Chicago 2
Cleveland 11, Philadelphia 2.
New York 4, Detroit 2.

National League

Cincinnati 0, Boston 0, 16 innings
Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburg 3.
Chicago 5, New York 2

FIRST CAR COMES HERE THIS MORNING.

To those who have been worrying over the possibility of the Barnum and Bailey show giving Portsmouth the go-bye, it will be gratifying to know that the first advertising car for the circus will be here this morning and a corps of men will start the billing at once. Talk has been rife that the circus intended passing this city but it now appears that they never had any such intention.

If you want to win over a grouch get him to read The Herald regularly. He will take up the smile that will not wear off.

Pierce's Ready Mixed

PAINT

Red Seal White Lead

Kellogg's Linseed Oil

W. S. JACKSON,

111 Market St.

"THEY HELPED NATURE MAKE THE TOBACCO FOR PERFECTIONS JUST NATURALLY GOOD

Good old Perfections!

No wonder you smokers love every puff of them.

Because they give you the honest taste of *naturally* good tobacco.

Nothing fancy—nothing dolled up about Perfections but—their tobacco is as good as can be grown *and real smokers know that and appreciate it.*

If you don't know how much better *naturally* good tobacco can taste in a cigarette—get Perfections because they're **JUST NATURALLY GOOD.**

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Perfection CIGARETTES

10 for 5¢

Also packed 20 for 10¢

WITH THE LOCAL SPORTS

The victory of the Portsmouth Athletic Club last evening over the hitherto undefeated Consolidation Coal company, puts the P. A. C. back into the running for the top of the league standing and has taken the C. C. C. from their perfect percentage when other defeats will be serious. The C. C. C. are scheduled to meet the Marines on Friday and should the Marines play the same kind of a game against them as they did against the P. A. C. in their last game, it is going to be disastrous for the Coal Company. These two teams have not met so far, their first scheduled game having been postponed on account of rain. The team as built up by Walter Woods is quite likely to have its come-back and last evening's defeat may have only been the slump that the best of them hit at some time in the season. They are not out of the running yet by a long shot.

• • • •

Dave Powers, who is to meet Young Joe Startz of the U. S. S. Montana here one week from tonight, lost his bout last evening against Yank O'Brien on a foul at the Armory A. A. in Boston. It is quite possible that Matchmaker Dow of the Rockingham A. C. may try to cancel Powers' booking and get O'Brien here instead if the necessary agreements can be signed. In the Glover-Lewis bout before the Armory it was all Kid Lewis of England and the South Boston man never had a chance.

• • • •

In the Sunset League there were 63 games scheduled for the 1916 season and of this number but twenty have been played. Two of these will have to be played over as they resulted in tie being called before a victory had been gained. This leaves forty-five games to be played before the season ends and if the weatherman doesn't get onto his job and send some pretty good days along the season will be carried over into the last of November.

• • • •

In the P. A. C. game last evening five of the seven hits were made by the three Bracketts. This would lead one to suppose that the Bracketts had regained their batting eyes and trouble is going to result in the games in the future.

• • • •

For the first time it looked as though every fan was rooting for the P. A. C. at the game last evening. It is always the same--the leaders get little sympathy, no matter how deserving they are.

THE EFFECT UPON BUSINESS OF A PRESIDENTIAL YEAR

There is a respectable list of presidential years which have been seasons of unfavorable business. Such years as 1884, the "Blaine-Cleveland contest," or 1896 and 1900, the "Bryan years," will at once occur to mind as having been marked by financial and industrial disturbance. The "Roosevelt year," 1904, was a season of trade reaction and unsettled markets. When, however the other electoral years in the series are examined, the precedent is not altogether so convincing.

Notwithstanding a temporary atmosphere of hesitation in several of them, most of the other presidential contests of the past generation have been accompanied with at least a satisfactory measure of business prosperity. This was certainly true of 1880, when an exceedingly bitter political campaign failed to disturb the notable forward movement of the day in American finance. It was equally true of the last presidential election; for, although the shifting of control from the Republican to the Democratic party was pretty clearly indicated from the beginning of the canvass, 1912 was a year of rising markets and reviving prosperity. The most inveterate partisan had to confess, after election, that the campaign, although foreshadowing change in the tariff and revision of the currency, had exerted no visibly bad influence of any kind on the business situation.

NOTICE.

Miss S. J. Zoller of Boston removes superfluous hair by the electric needle and will be at the hairdressing parlors of Mrs. Ida A. Nelson, Glebe Building, on June 22d. Please phone appointments there. h jn12, 10t

SAVE THIS COUPON

NO. 31

Present Six (6) of these coupons consecutively numbered at the office of The Herald with Fifty-Five (55) Cents cash and get this beautiful flag, size 4 ft. by 6 ft. with sewed stripes, guaranteed fast colors.

START CLIPPING COUPONS TODAY

PORTSMOUTH MACARONI MFG. CO

Manufacturers of all kinds of Macaroni and Spaghetti. We use only the best of hard wheat.

Hotel and restaurant trade a specialty.

Mail orders solicited in any quantity. Delivered.

63 Russell St.
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

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OLIVER W. HAM

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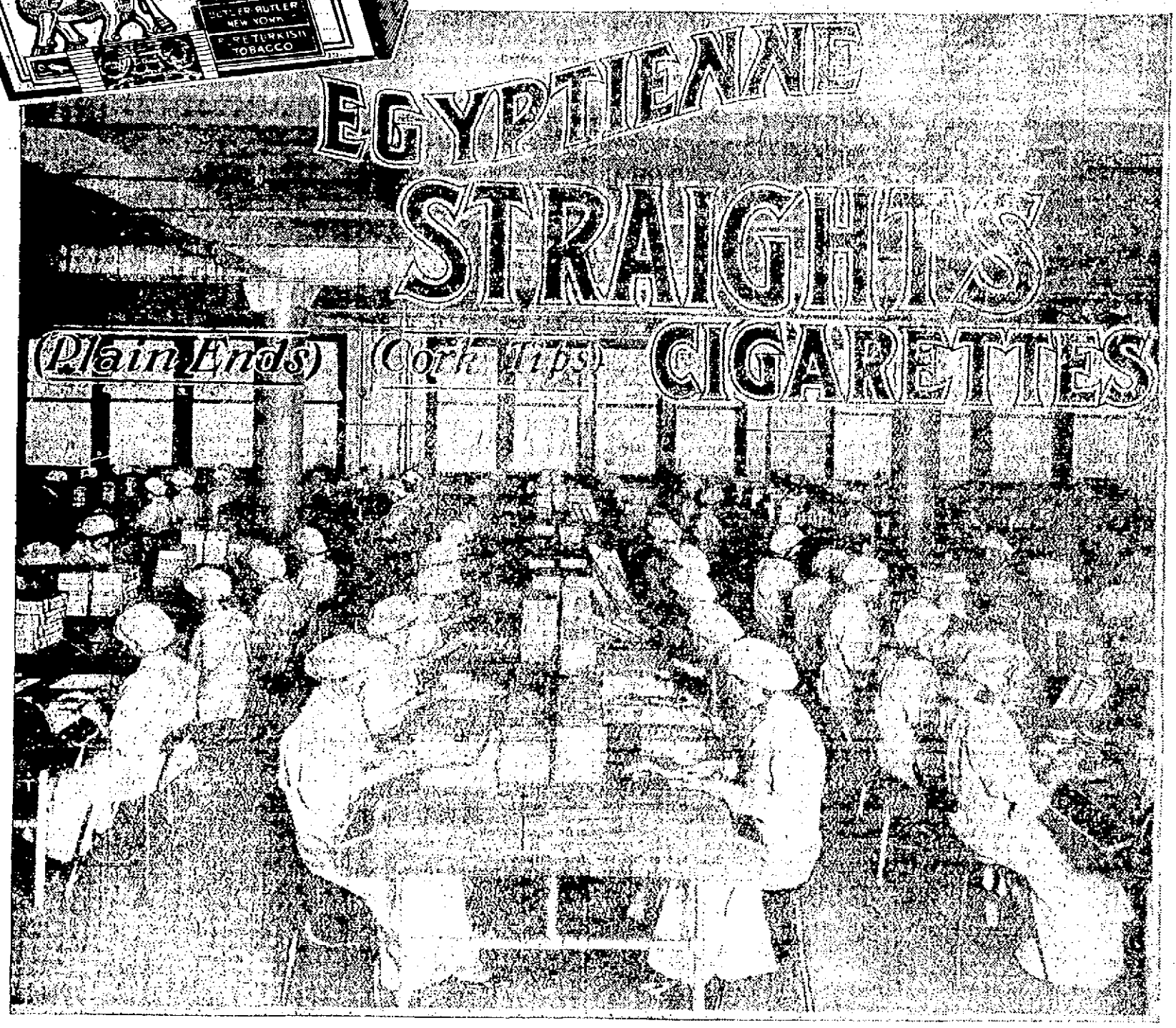

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WHAT other manufacturer of cigarettes can show a room like this? It is only a section of one floor, yet on all the other floors of the STRAIGHTS factory you will see the same wonderful appearing workrooms, the same intelligent looking people at work. There are no secrets in The American Tobacco Company's cigarette business. The STRAIGHTS factory is wide open for your inspection. From top to bottom it is full of interest.

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CONSIDER with these methods of manufacture the fact that nothing but Turkish Tobacco is used in STRAIGHTS—Receiving Clerk Boyd's affidavit stating that in all his five years of service he has never seen any but Turkish tobacco from bonded warehouses and bearing the original Turkish markings come into the STRAIGHTS factory; General Manager Vale's affidavit attesting to this fact, and finally, Vice-President O'Brien's statement, breathing confidence from beginning to end, that the public, once they smoked STRAIGHTS, will know that it is the millennium in ten-cent pure Turkish cigarettes and will appreciate it as such.

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The Portsmouth Herald

Established September 23, 1884.

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Communications should be addressed to F. W. Hartford, Editor.

Entered at the Portsmouth, N. H., postoffice as second-class mail matter.

Advertising rates reasonable and made known upon application.

FOR PORTSMOUTH AND PORTSMOUTH'S INTERESTS

TELEPHONES:

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Portsmouth, N. H., Wednesday, June 14, 1916.

"Made in Germany."

A report of a most remarkable invention comes from Munich, Germany, to the Associated Press. The inventor is G. A. Krause, a German engineer, and the invention is a machine that by centrifugal force will extract the moisture from all kinds of food stuffs, leaving the residue in the form of a powder that retains all of the valuable ingredients, which at any later time, by the addition of water, can be restored to its original flavor and food value.

This invention is clearly to be classified as "important if true." There are ways of extracting water from food stuffs by heat, but this process removes some of their value, while the new method is claimed to retain it all. It is said that milk can be reduced to a powder which will keep for any length of time and that by the addition of water the powder can be converted into milk possessing all of its original flavor and food value, and that the milk will raise cream from which butter can be made. Potatoes and other vegetables and fruits can be evaporated, and while these cannot, of course, be restored to their original forms, their value for food purposes is fully retained.

The Associated Press correspondent who reports this remarkable invention says the inventor after completing and testing his machine called together a number of scientists and gave a demonstration which astounded them. In their presence he converted milk, eggs, potatoes and fruits to powder and then by adding water restored them to a condition to be used for food and prepared a meal which fully demonstrated to the scientists the practicability of the invention.

The story seems well nigh incredible, but the people of this age are prepared for the impossible as never before. In view of what has been done with the flying machine, the submarine, wireless communication and along other lines, it is risky to say there is anything that cannot be done.

The report says that Germany greatly regrets that this invention was not perfected earlier in the war, as it would have been of vast value to the army. But if it is a fact that the invention can justify the claims made for it the value of it in peace as well as in war will be immense. Other means of evaporating food stuffs and modern canning processes have proved of great value to the world, but if the new process is all that it is claimed to be and is not too expensive it should take the lead in this field, and will be recognized for all time as one good thing growing out of the great European war.

A Japanese writer in dealing with the "yellow peril" as viewed by American fire-eaters calls attention to the fact that the Japanese navy is only about one-third as large as that of the United States. But those who have formed the habit of "seeing things" will probably keep right on shouting about the little brown men coming over here and taking possession. It is to be hoped the time may come when the practice of crying over the alleged helplessness of this country will be less popular than it is today.

New York city is asked to appropriate money to support a summer camp for underfed school children. If there are underfed school children the fact is no credit to the city, but whether the establishment of summer camps for them is the proper remedy may be questioned by the tax payers, who not only in New York, but elsewhere feel that they are up against about as many isms as they can stagger under.

Europe is sending something of a stream of immigration to this country in spite of the war. The figures show that since July 1, 1915, the number of immigrants to reach American shores reached nearly 292,000. This is a very light influx, as compared with normal times, but it shows that the war has fallen far short of shutting off the stream entirely.

New York city is to have an inspection of hotel kitchens and restaurants to see that there is proper cleanliness in the cooking and serving of food. The matter having been properly advertised and the first district to be visited having been designated, conditions should be fairly satisfactory by the time the inspector gets around.

A Kansas man has a home-cured ham which he claims is 34 years old. But that's nothing. Half the ham we buy in the markets appears to be fully as old as that, if not older.

The nomination of Charles E. Hughes as the Republican candidate for president will please every citizen of the country, outside of the Democrats.

The commencement season has commenced.

PROGRESSIVES OF STATE SWING OVER TO HUGHES

Delegates Satisfied With Republican Platform and Ticket.

The New Hampshire delegation to the Progressive national convention is satisfied with the platform and ticket adopted by the Republican convention.

This is the essence of the opinion of the delegation as reflected by National Committeeman William Savacool in an interview last night.

The delegation returned, tired out and gladhe ordeal was over. It was a trying week to say the least, but the members feel that their objects have been attained and they will turn to and assist in the election of Charles Evans Hughes over President Woodrow Wilson this fall. Mr. Savacool says:

"The New Hampshire delegation of the Progressive party went to Chicago with a thorough realization of the supreme crisis now confronting the country, to make every honorable effort to further the national good, and pledge our support to any candidate who would embody those principles for which our platform has declared.

"In compliance with the spirit of the announcement made by our national committee, the Progressive convention committee, the Progressive convention appointed a committee to confer with the Republican convention and delayed its action during the deliberations of the conferees, refraining from nominating until the last day of both conventions.

"The issue has been defined in both Republican and Progressive platforms—a navy and army adequate for national defense, the Americanization of our social life and industry.

"The purpose of our protest, first within the Republican party, and then in the Progressive party was to purge business and politics of the evil and dangerous practices which were bringing discredit on our nation and sapping its strength to put forward a constructive social platform and adequate to the needs of the day and to conserve the natural and human resources of the country.

"The Republican party has now nominated a man whose executive and judicial record represent Progressive ideals, and whose statement of acceptance of the nomination apparently meets what is deemed to be the supreme issue of the hour.

"Unless our understanding of the spirit of Mr. Hughes' statement—especially on the essential point of Americanization—should be modified, we are ready and willing to co-operate with those in the Republican party who by virtue of this nomination, have pledged themselves to those national ends we most earnestly have desired.'

EDITORIAL COMMENT

"I Am Out of Politics."

—Roosevelt.

No, Colonel, you are not out of politics; you are merely very humanly and very understandably out of temper; and when you are in good humor again, which will be very shortly, you will be in politics with both feet and up to your neck, which will be much to the benefit of your country as well as of your own peace of mind.

No, Colonel, you are not out of politics; for politics is fighting, and you are happiest only when you are fighting; and the country is happiest when it can watch you at your work—which is fighting; you think you have lost this fight because you cannot yourself carry the banner which your snarling courage has thrust into the hands of your party; but the fight you have won is bigger than that, for you have impregnated the minds of the mass of the Republican party with a conception of undefiled Americanism, from which no candidate will dare recede, in word or in act.

No, Colonel, you are not out of politics; to be out of politics would be to stamp yourself a quitter and a poor loser—and not even your enemies have accused you of that; you are no quitter; you are a fighting sportsman and you will take a licking like the sportsman you are.

No, Colonel, you are not out of politics; deep in your heart you know you are not, for you know that your country and this campaign have only begun to need you.

No, Colonel, you are not out of politics; remember, sir, that your fight has been with Wilson—not with Hughes; remember, sir, that your self-imposed duty to fight Wilson has not lessened by so much as an atom. And finally, sir, remember that you have pledged yourself to plant the standard of uncowed Americanism in the White House.—The Boston Journal.

If you want business all the time keep advertising.

CURRENT OPINION

No Need of Haste In Increasing Our Armaments.

Let us make haste slowly in increasing our armaments. By the time the war is over we shall most likely find the nations ready to organize the world for peace and disarmament.

If that is the case any great burden of taxation now imposed on the American people for armament purposes will be wasted.

If the nations, however, instead of making a durable peace, only declare a truce in order to continue the mad scramble for greater and ever greater armaments, then the United States, having lost neither in treasure nor in men, will be in a better position than any other nation to enter the inevitable and crushing race whose end is death to all but the most powerful.—By Hamilton Holt, Editor of New York Independent.

DIES AT GOFFSTOWN

Moses G. Shirley, Known as "Poet of the Uncanoonucs."

Goffstown, June 14—Moses Gage Shirley died at his home on Shirley Hill Tuesday after a long illness.

The news of his passing will interest many more persons than might be expected from the circumstances of his life. So far as personality of work is concerned he was simply one of thousands of well meaning men, living in a small way on New Hampshire farms. But Moses Gage Shirley was something of a philosopher, and moreover, he thought and spoke in numbers. So it came to pass that he became widely known as the "Poet of the Uncanoonucs" and his simple verses carried his name far and wide throughout the state. Not that he had a place among poets, for in his quaint little verses there was nothing of the noble rythm of entraneing melody of great poetry, but nevertheless, in his light stanzas there was something of real thought, something of passionate love for nature, something that spoke of the sound, tender heart of man.

"Open the Door of Your Heart," was one of the good things he wrote, an earnest plea to the boy or girl to, be in a receptive attitude towards the abiding things of truth and righteousness. It was characteristic of the man, reflecting uprightness of sentiment. But most lovers of his homely rhymes are probably more familiar with his songs in which he tells of the charm of the mountains under which he lived had for him, and his love of nature and of house gardens filled with old fashioned flowers. "The Goffstown Hills" was one of his favorites, and its closing stanza expressed a wish that has been gratified:

"And when life's taper lingering burns
And love's last message thrills,
'Tis here our closing days would be
Among the Goffstown hills.'

Mr. Shirley, contrary to the supposition of his friends, who knew him only through his verses, was still in the prime of life, in respect of years. Often the writer has known of his being referred to as an old man, his wise words to the young seeming to be those of one who had reached the tranquillity of advanced years. He was only 51 years and one month of age.

Nor was he one who had traveled far and gathered his experience of life from contact with the big world outside the shadow of Uncanoonucs. He was born on Shirley Hill, the son of William and Margaret Shirley, and he always lived on the hill.

He is survived by his mother, one sister, Mrs. Annie F. Hill, and a brother, William Shirley.

WILL BE WIDENED.

Road Improvements in the Vicinity of Hampton River Bridge.

The highway leading from Salisbury Beach to Hampton river bridge is to be widened seven feet its entire length.

Engineers have been at work mapping out the work and either the latter part of this or next week crews of workmen will come here to begin work.

Last winter the town selectmen deemed this extension necessary and at the town meeting the necessary money to carry it out was appropriated.

Present plans call for the work to be completed about the time the regular beach season opens.

A new water system was laid in this street a year ago and considerable repairing was done, but today there are some sections of the highway which demand immediate attention. Not only will the street be widened, but it will also be resurfaced. In some places the roadbed will be reconstructed.

NAVY YARD NOTES

Vessel Movements

The Benham has arrived at Woods Hole.

The Birmingham at Bath.

The Mars and San Diego at San Diego.

The Fanning and Jenkins at Belfast.

The Flusser at San Juan.

The Hopkins, Hull, Milwaukee and Truxton at San Pedro.

The Jason at Tampico.

The Kentucky at San Domingo.

The McCall at Providence.

The Missouri, Ohio and Wisconsin at Culebra.

The New York at Rockport.

The Saturn at St. Paul.

The Cummings has sailed from Machias Bay for Newport.

The Florida, New Hampshire and Utah from New York.

The Hancock from New Orleans for San Domingo.

The Leonidas from San Blas for Gulf of Cristobal.

The McDougal from Newport for Bar Harbor.

The Nevada from Newport for Block Island.

The Ontario from Boston for Salem.

Department has the Report

The report of the court of inquiry on the grounding of the San Francisco is still in the hands of the department at Washington.

More Workmen Required

One pipefitter, one house plumber and two pipefitter's helpers were today called by the Industrial Department.

Want New Boats

The local yard has been requested to submit bids for the construction of several 36-foot motor boats to be used in government geodetic survey.

New Scrap Metal

Two carloads of scrap metal for the smelting plant arrived by freight from Norfolk today.

Boat for Tonopah

A 5-foot motor boat has been ordered made ready for shipment to the U. S. S. Tonopah at New London, Ct.

Recruiting Motor Car

The United States marine corps has started a recruiting campaign designed to enlist young men from the interior sections. The marine corps is going to the youths instead of having them seek out the recruiting stations in the big cities.

Many young men would join, it is believed, if they could be told about the service, but not being able to get to big cities, they do not have the chance to try to pass an examination. Not knowing whether they would pass they do not care to spend the money for a trip.

A motor car has been purchased and, carrying officials from the Boston recruiting office, will start on a trip through New England, telling the young men about the service, what it represents and how it has been the first force to plant the American flag on many foreign shores, etc.

The car will carry a lot of literature for distribution. Wherever young men congregate the machine will go, and the work carried on to build up the marine fighting force of Uncle Sam. The machine has just been turned over to the Boston station. It is a Studebaker equipped with Goodrich black "Barefoot" tires.

First Half Holiday

The half holiday for yard employes begins on Saturday next. At the Boston yard many of the employes will be obliged to work owing to the day falling on a Massachusetts holiday.

KITTERY

The entertainment this evening at the Government Street Methodist Church promises to be a very pleasing affair. It will be given by the children who will be attired in costumes of the colonial period.

Perhaps not all Kittery residents are aware that the Sunday mail, both incoming and outgoing, is transported by auto truck this summer instead of by mail car as formerly.

Mrs. Joseph Langton was a recent visitor in Greenland.

Mr. Alexander H. Graham will preach at the Second Christian church on Sunday.

Miss Ruth Lawry has returned to her home at Kittery Point after visiting Miss Hattie Langton.

Miss Beatrice Clark of Kittery Point was the guest of Miss Pauline Hobbs of the Junction on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Charles Gerry of Love lane is visiting relatives in Springvale.

A very successful sale and dance was conducted under the auspices of St. Lydia's Guild at Grange hall, on Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance, many coming from Portsmouth.

The funeral of Rev. Walter B. Flanders took place Tuesday afternoon at Franklin, N. H. A prayer service was conducted at the home of his brother, John L. Flanders, in Tilton, where he died, by Rev. C. C. Sampson, pastor of the Tilton and Northfield Congregational churches. The body was taken to Franklin and services were held at the Free Baptist church. Rev. Mr. Sampson was in charge and Rev. C. E. Lewis, pastor of the Baptist church, and Rev. J. P. Harper, pastor of the Congregational church, assisted. There were many of Mr. Flanders' friends present, including several from out of town. John Manchester sang several solos. Burial was in the family lot in Franklin cemetery. The pall bearers included Fred Flanders, John L. Flanders, Leon Flanders and Charles Palmer. There were many handsome floral tributes. Among those present from out of town were: Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Philbrick of this town; Jacob Flanders of Watertown, Mass.; Carrie Flanders of Concord, Willard B. Wyeth of Nashua, Harry Elliot of Concord, Leander Flanders of Boscawen. The Waldo Congregational church of Brockton was represented by Mr. Chadwick, delegated to attend the funeral.

The Riverside Reading Club will meet on Friday afternoon with Miss Julia Duncan of Locke's Cove, instead of with Mrs. C. E. Woods as previously intended.

Mrs. Charles H. Farwell of Waller street, left today for a visit with Mr. and Mrs. John Jacobs of Ogunquit.

This evening occurs the lawn party on the Government Street Methodist church grounds.

Miss Hattie O. Flint of Locke's Cove left this morning for Manchester, N. H., where she has been called by the illness of her father.

The rehearsal for the Children's Day concert at the Congregational church, Kittery Point, will be held at 2.30 o'clock, Saturday afternoon in the Community house.

The grammar schools in town will close on Friday for the summer vacation. Traip Academy closes next week.

At the business meeting of the Second Christian Society held on Tuesday evening, a call was extended to Mr. Carl Nichols of Taftsboro, Vt., who recently supplied the pulpit as a candidate. Howard C. Moody was chosen moderator and elected member of the prudential committee of the church to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Edwin A. Duncan.

Jesse L. Philbrick of Boston is visiting his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Crowell of Rice avenue.

HAVE CUT COMMUNICATION.

(Special to The Herald)

London, June 14.—The Russian troops have cut the Austrian railway communication from Czernowitz to the north, says a Reuter dispatch from Petrograd. Heavy fighting is proceeding on the eastern, southern outskirts of Czernowitz.

NEW HEAD FOR DARTMOUTH

Ernest M. Hopkins, a Graduate, Chosen President by the Trustees.

Hanover, N. H. June 14—Ernest Martin Hopkins was unanimously chosen to succeed President Ernest Fox Nichols of Dartmouth college at a meeting of the trustees last evening.

He was born in Dunbarton, N. H., in 1877, and was graduated from Worcester Academy in 1896 and from Dartmouth in 1901. He received the degree of A M in 1905.

As an undergraduate Mr. Hopkins was editor-in-chief both of the Aegis and The Dartmouth and an associate editor of the Dartmouth Literary Magazine. He was also an undergraduate member at large of the Athletic Council and of the Palaeopitus, the governing student body of the college and the originator of the plan of extending the usefulness of the latter body and abolishing its secrecy.

In the year of his graduation, Mr. Hopkins became secretary to President Tucker and held this position until in 1905 he was put in the new administrative position of secretary to the college.

From 1903 to 1905 he was graduate manager of athletics and for two years more he acted as alumni member of the Athletic Council.

In 1910 Mr. Hopkins resigned his secretaryship to accept a place with the Western Electric Company and since then has held several positions with large industrial corporations as an expert on human relations in organization. He is now serving the American Bell Telephone Company of Boston in that capacity.

In February, 1912, Mr. Hopkins married Miss Celia Stone, ex-secretary to the president, in the residence at Hanover of Ex-President Tucker. Dr. Tucker performed the ceremony and was assisted by Rev. F. L. Janeway, pastor of Dartmouth college. The couple settled in La Grange, Ill.

The father of Mr. Hopkins was Adoniram Judson Hopkins, a Baptist minister, now at Perkinsville, Vt. Duringthe boyhood of Ernest the minister had a church at Uxbridge, Mass, whence the boy went to Worcester Academy. Later the son's religious denomination became Congregational.

WILL MEET AT NEW CASTLE.

The annual mid-summer outing of the New Hampshire Weekly Publishers' Association will be enjoyed this year at Hotel Wentworth, New Castle, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, July 7, 8 and 9. A combination of circumstances causes the time to be a little later than last year. They could not be accommodated at the hotel on the 23rd, and to go down the 30th would bring the outing at a very busy time for publishers—just before the 4thof July.

WANTED—At once, 4 first class union carpenters for inside finish. Apply Raphael Paola, 220 Market street. be jn14, 4t

Adelaide Thurston

JUNE SALE

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At 47 Market St.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Up One Flight.

ST. CLAIR'S STUDIO

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Developing, Printing and Enlarging for Amateurs.

PROMPT SERVICE

Inquire for My Prices at Studio.

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Antique Furniture

BOUGHT AND SOLD

Also a good line of New Furniture for Light Housekeeping.

We carry the celebrated Portland Range in three sizes. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Highest cash prices paid for junk of all kinds.

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THE DAILY NEWSPAPER

EVERY YEAR EVERY MONTH EVERY DAY

ANALYSIS FIRST.

This is equivalent to saying "Safety First" to the manufacturer of an article of national distribution.

Many advertising campaigns have been failures because they have been started without proper knowledge of conditions.

The daily newspapers are always willing to advise with advertisers about conditions in their locality.

It is to the newspaper's interest to make advertising pay.

Any manufacturer seeking specific information about any locality is invited to write to the Bureau of Advertising, American Bureau of Advertising, American Newspaper Publisher's Association, World Building, New York.

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Before Your Property Is Destroyed By Fire

TOBEY'S
REAL ESTATE AGENCY
48 Congress St.
Granite State Building.
Telephone 135.

KITTERY POINT

Miss Ruth Lawry returned to her home last evening after passing a week with Miss Hattie Langton of Kittery.

The B. G. club will meet with Miss Alice Patch on Friday evening.

Mrs. Herbert Currier is able to be out of doors and was a visitor in Portsmouth on Tuesday after being confined to her home for several weeks from the effect of a fall.

Mrs. Hiram Tobey is passing today with friends in Eliot.

Miss Francella Emery is able to be out of doors after a few days illness.

Mrs. George Trefethen of Kittery called on friends in town on Tuesday.

The many friends in town of Cecil Seawards formerly of this place will be pleased to hear he is improving from a recent operation for appendicitis at a Dover hospital and will soon be able to return to his home.

The Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society connected with the First Christian church will meet at the home of the pastor, Rev. Winnifred Coffin on Friday afternoon. Members are requested to bring mite boxes.

Mrs. Judson G. Irish left yesterday for Providence, R. I., to pass a few weeks with her son and also will attend the graduating exercises of her daughter, which occurs next week.

The two young sons of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Miller of the Norton road are quite ill.

Mrs. Samuel Hodgdon of Kittery visited her mother, Mrs. Susan J. Perry on Tuesday evening.

The Ladies' Aid of the Free Baptist church was pleasantly entertained by Mrs. Ida Blake this afternoon at her home on Foye's Lane. Refreshments were served.

George S. Hobbs of South Berwick was a visitor in town on business on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Thurston Patch and children and Mrs. Raymond Paul left on Tuesday to pass a few weeks at their farm at Bedell's Crossing.

Mrs Thomas Bray and little granddaughter were the guests of Mrs. Pearl Smith of Portsmouth on Tuesday.

Reginald and Granville Berry are able to be out of doors after a week's illness.

The Sewing Bee connected with the Bible class of the First Christian church will meet all day Thursday with Mrs. Blake.

A rehearsal for the Children's Day concert at the Congregational church will be held at the Community house on Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

Mr and Mrs. Amos O. Deafield are at New Hampton attending the commencement exercises at New Hampton Academy.

GOUIN IS AGAIN IN STATE PRISON

Crook Met at Door of Pennsylvania Penitentiary and Brought Back.

Concord, June 13—Joseph Gouin, notorious holdup man, and an escaped convict of the state prison, who made a successful getaway from the state hospital in 1909 and 1912 was returned to the prison here today to complete his term after finishing a sentence at the Eastern penitentiary, Philadelphia, which expired last Sunday. He has been out of the custody of the New Hampshire officials since April 22, 1912, the date of his last break, and upon learning that Gouin was completing a jail sentence in Pennsylvania, authorities from this state made the trip to return one of the state's hardest characters within its prison walls.

Sheriff Ceylon Spinney of Rockingham county, where Gouin's crime was committed, that of shooting up a train with another man known only as John Doe, and now dead, and killing one of the passengers, and Supervisor Michael B. Ryan of the state hospital, met Gouin and made him prisoner the minute he left the Pennsylvania prison. They arrived with the convict this morning and Gouin is now safe in the New Hampshire prison for a few years to come.

Gouin, with John Doe, who died while serving a life sentence, boarded a train in the latter part of 1905 from Dover to Rockingham. An Italian passenger was shot and killed by Doe.

The sentence meted out to Gouin was from 20 to 30 years. Gouin's sentence began in 1906. Nov. 10, 1906, he was transferred to the state hospital for the insane and in July 1909, made a successful dash for liberty. He was free four days before being captured and returned. Since his second escape in 1912 no trace has been received of Gouin until the authorities learned of his case in Pennsylvania and immediately made arrangements to claim him as soon as his sentence there was completed.

Gouin is said to hail from Dover. In 1902 he was arrested by former officer Quinn of the local police, charged with being a pickpocket. He also served a term on this charge at Concord. The Pennsylvania authorities informed the New Hampshire officers that Gouin was one of the best prisoners that was ever confined at the penitentiary. He has an excellent education and made such a study of electricity that he became an expert and a valuable man in the workshops of the institution. He comes from a much respected family.

ATTENTION

Storer Post No. 1

An invitation has been received and accepted from Portsmouth Lodge, No. 97, B. P. O. Elks, to be their guests and participate with them in the celebration of Flag Day, on Wednesday evening, 14th inst.

To this cordial invitation from this famous and patriotic organization, let us respond with full ranks, thus showing our kindred association, that we heartily co-operate with them in their devotion and maintenance of our National Emblem.

Meet at G. A. R. Hall 7 o'clock p. m. sharp. Full uniform and white gloves.

M. H. BELL
Commander

H. S. PAUL, Adjutant.

LOCAL BOY GIVEN DEGREE

At the graduating exercises today at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, President Richard Cockburn Maclaurin conferred on Walter Hilton Junkins B. S. of this city, the degree, B. S. (Bachelor of Science.) The title of his graduating thesis was: "A Study of the Water-Mould Leptomitus, with Special Reference to its Occurrence in Polluted Streams."

PERSONAL PICKUPS

James F. Peavey passed Monday in Boston on business.

Mrs. J. C. Bridges of York Harbor is passing a few days in Boston.

Miss Louise Sanfacon of Rochester has been visiting friends in this city.

Mrs. Frank Lewis of Dorchester, Mass., is the guest of relatives in this city.

Miss Ruth Cameron of Burlington, Vt., is the guest of friends in this city.

Manager Harry W. Priest of the Wentworth passed Wednesday in Boston.

Judge Sewall W. Abbott of Wolfeboro, N. H., was a visitor here on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Goldsmith of Marcy street are rejoicing over the birth of a son.

Francis Beckman of Seabrook, N. H., was here on Tuesday calling on old time friends.

C. F. Allen, the well known Salisbury Beach hotel keeper was a visitor here on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin R. Wingate have returned from a visit with relatives at Steep Falls, Me.

Superintendent A. J. Trottier of the Rockingham County farm was a visitor here on Tuesday.

Major Charles A. Roby and family of Nashua have arrived at their summer home at Rye North Beach.

William J. Ahern of Concord, secretary of the State Board of Charities, was a visitor here on Tuesday.

Ex-Police Officer Henry S. Holbrook on Thursday quietly observed another anniversary of his birth.

Mrs. A. F. Freeman arrived at York Harbor on Wednesday and will occupy the Putnam cottage for the season.

W. L. Wilkins, press agent for the Barnum and Bailey circus, paid a pleasant visit to the Herald office on Wednesday.

Mrs. Charles P. Berry of Miller avenue left on Wednesday morning for Wolfeboro, N. H., where she has a summer home.

Miss Annie Creighton of Durham street, South Lawrence, Mass., has returned to her home after a brief visit with friends in this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. Rider of Miller avenue have gone to Northwood, N. H., where they will pass the summer at the Harvey Lake Inn.

Fred Thomas who was recently discharged from the Portsmouth hospital, after suffering an amputation of his hand, still continues to improve.

Sergeant Patrick J. Kelley, U. S. M. C., retired, is having a double observance of the day, not only celebrating Flag Day, but another anniversary of his birth.

Joseph Sussman of New Hampshire college has arrived home to pass the summer vacation with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sussman of Islington street.

William F. Harrington of Manchester, general manager of the Portsmouth Brewing Company, was here on Wednesday on business connected with that industry.

Conductor William F. Boynton has resumed his run between Boston and this city after a week's exchange of run with Conductor Horne, between North Conway and this city.

The condition of Mrs. L. W Thompson of Hill street, who suffered a hemorrhage of the brain and was taken to the Portsmouth hospital on Monday, remains practically unchanged.

Mrs. Leon G. Young of Wibird street was taken sick while on her visit to friends in Vermont and on Tuesday underwent a surgical operation at the Mary Hitchcock hospital at Hanover, N. H.

George E. Macomber of Augusta, Me., one of the best known electric railroad contractors and insurance men, has just been married to Mrs Coney of Augusta. His many local friends are extending congratulations.

Notice Young Home Makers

We will pay for any household furniture, including carpets, dining or bedroom suits, stoves or even a Victrola or piano, that you would like in your home in return for some pleasant, easy work that you can do for us; you can select the goods at your own dealers or wherever you like.

Make out a list of what you want, go to any dealer in your town or elsewhere, pick out the goods, get his prices and write us what it amounts to in price and we will send our plan for your consideration.

This is a very exceptional offer so it is "First come, first served."

We reserve the right to decline any list of articles amounting to less than Fifty Dollars.

THE BACORN COMPANY,
21 Columbia St.,
Hempstead, Long Island, N. Y.

When baby suffers with eczema or some itching skin trouble, use Doan's Ointment. A little of it goes a long way and it is safe for children. 50c a box at all stores.

A CENSORED LADY

American Author Whose Book Has Been Suppressed.

WAS AT FRONT TRENCHES.

One of the Four Women War Correspondents Sent Out by the Biggest Magazine Gives Her Definition of War—Describes Her Impressions Eloquently.

When the editor sent four women correspondents to the great war because he believed that "the big story of a war is never at the front, but in the hospitals and in the homes, that war is largely a woman's affair, and woman, I think, best understand the little things that go to make up the big story," Mary Roberts Rinehart, trained

MARY ROBERTS RINEHART.

nurse, wife of a Pittsburgh physician, author of several successful plays and many delectable stories, was one of the women picked by the magazine.

She interviewed both Queen Mary of England and the king and queen of the Belgians. Her description of refurbishing up her toilet before presenting herself at La Panne, her quest of shoe buttons in ravaged Belgium and her final transfer of those she had from the top of her boots to that section most prominent below her gown when she sat is one of the liveliest parts of her story. Her latest book has recently been suppressed by the British censor on the ground that it contained information of value to the enemy. When asked what effect the nearness of battle had on her own literary powers Mrs. Rinehart replied:

"I do not know how other writers are affected, but I could do nothing at the front. I wrote the interview with the king of the Belgians there and ruined a really fine opportunity. Of course I have had no newspaper training. But that was not the only trouble. For me writing has two phases, each distinct from the other. One is receiving and absorbing impressions; the other is giving them out. And between the two there must be a lapse of time to give me perspective, to let me see the 'high light,' as it were—to know what should be emphasized. It is a matter of proportion, as all writing is. That is why I think that the real literature of the war will come after the world is once more at peace.

"Once under a great strain I did write something that reflected my attitude of mind. I had just been through a bombardment by aeroplanes, and I wrote that night with cold hands and a hot head my definition of war. It is this:

"'War is not two great armies meeting in a clash and frenzy of battle. It is much more than that. War is a boy carried on a stretcher, looking up at God's blue sky with bewildered eyes that are soon to close; war is a woman carrying a child that has been wounded by a shell; war is spirited horses tied in burning buildings and waiting for death; war is the flower of a race torn, battered, hungry, bleeding, up to its knees in icy water; war is an old woman burning a candle before the Mater Dolorosa for the son she has given for king and country!'"

Stuffed Sweetbreads.

Materials.—Six sweetbreads, a pint plain stuffing, one-half cupful mushrooms, sliced; toast, beaten egg, flavor, four tablespoonfuls butter, three-fourths cupful cream, a tablespoonful flour, two tablespoonfuls orange juice, cracker crumbs, salt and pepper.

Way of Preparing.—Parboil the sweetbreads until tender. Plunge them into cold water. Drain, wipe dry and trim into shape. Make a plain stuffing, as for poultry. Cut a pocket in the sweetbreads and stuff. Then sew up the pocket. Melt the butter in the chafing dish, flour the sweetbreads lightly, then dip them in the beaten egg, roll in crumbs and fry in the butter in the chafing dish. Remove to a hot platter. Now add the flour to the butter in the chafing dish. When it bubbles add the orange juice, cream, mushrooms and salt and pepper to taste. Cook five minutes. Arrange six pieces of toast on a platter, place the sweetbreads on the toast, pour the sauce over and around, garnish with sliced oranges and watercress and serve. These stuffed sweetbreads will be found delicious for a Sunday supper or an informal dinner.

Read the Want Ads for Results.

CONVENTION OPENS AT ST. LOUIS

(Continued from Page One)

Former Mayor Barry of Nashua was elected to the committee on credentials. James Brennan of Peterborough is chairman of the delegation.

OBSEQUIES

Mrs. Theodore G. Perkins

The funeral of Mrs. Theodore G. Perkins was held from the home of her son, Fred E. Perkins on Hanover street Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. Percy Caswell officiating. Interment was in Sagamore cemetery under the direction of Undertaker A. T. Parker.

Almon R. McCloud

The funeral of Almon R. McCloud, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard McCloud was held from the First Christian Church, Kittery Point, Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. Winnifred Coffin conducting the services. Interment was in the church cemetery in charge of Undertaker A. T. Parker.

Mrs. Clarence A. Goss

The funeral services of Mrs. Eliza Goss, wife of Mr. Clarence A. Goss, were held at the home, West Rye, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. George L. Drowne conducting the service. Mrs. Oliver W. Priest sang "Crossing the Bar," and "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere." The bearers were Olen S. Green, Morris Garland, Irving W. Garland and Samuel A. Marden. Interment was in the family lot under the direction of Undertaker H. W. Nickerson.

BANKRUPT'S PETITION FOR DISCHARGE.

In the matter of John N. Pearson, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

To the Honorable Edgar Aldrich, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Hampshire:—

John N. Pearson, of Portsmouth, in the County of Rockingham, and State of New Hampshire, in said District, respectfully represents that on the fourteenth day of July, last past, he was duly adjudged bankrupt under the acts of Congress relating to bankruptcy; that he has duly surrendered all his property and rights of property and has fully complied with all the requirements of said acts and of the orders of the court touching his bankruptcy.

Wherefore he prays that he may be decreed by the court to have a full discharge from all debts provable against his estate under said bankrupt acts, except such debts as are excepted by law from such discharge.

Dated this 13th day of March, A. D. 1916.

JOHN N. PEARSON, Bankrupt.

Order of Notice Thereon.

District of New Hampshire, ss.

On this 5th day of June, A. D. 1916, on reading the foregoing petition, it is ordered by the court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1916, before said court, at Concord in said district, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; and that notice thereof be published in the Portsmouth Herald, a newspaper printed in said District, and that all known creditors and other persons in interest may appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered by the Court, that the clerk shall send by mail to all known creditors notices of said petition and this order, addressed to them at their places of residence as stated.

Witness the Honorable Edgar Aldrich, Judge of the said court, and the seal thereof, at Concord, in said district, on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1916.

(Seal of the Court) BURNS P. HODGMAN, Clerk.

A true copy of petition and order thereon. Attest:

BURNS P. HODGMAN, Clerk.

YOU CAN SELECT AT THE

AUTO TAP
95 Fleet St.

From the following 11 Kinds of Brandies:
Hennessey's, Martel and other Franch Brands and also American kinds as follows:
Apricot, Blackberry, Cherry, Orange, Peach, Port, Prune and Sherry.

DOWNING'S SEA GRILL

Plain Boiled or Broiled Live . . 50c

NO ALUM—NO PHOSPHATE

in ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Made from Cream of Tartar

Absolutely Pure

MET AT CONCORD

Annual Meeting of N. H. Branch of Sons of the Revolution Held.

Concord, June 14.—Franklin W. McKinley, of Manchester, was elected president of the New Hampshire branch of the Sons of the American Revolution at the annual meeting of the organization held here Tuesday. The other officers elected are: Vice presidents, Harry T. Lord, Manchester, Henry H. Metcalf and Jonathan N. Patterson of Concord; secretary and treasurer, Howard P. Hill, Concord; registrar, Charles C. Jones, Concord; historian, William F. Whitcher, Woodsville; chaplain, Rev. Dr. Lucian Waterman, Concord; board of managers, C. E. Stanlels and Frank J. Pillsbury of Concord, Rev. J. G. MacMurphy, of Derry, Fred W. Lamb of Manchester and Ashley K. Hardy of Hanover.

Resolutions in favor of preparedness were adopted, and a committee was named to draw up resolutions on the death of G. Frank West Rollins.

The secretary's report showed a present membership of 228. There were 10 deaths in the last year. The treasurer's report showed a balance of $324.50 in the treasury.

Isaac Walker, a real son of the revolution, occupied a seat on the platform.

The principal address of the day was made by Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers of Manchester, who spoke on "The Effect of the Revolution Upon Religion."

BRIDAL PARTIES WITH THE DEMOCRATIC DELEGATION

Members of the New Hampshire Democratic delegation to the national convention at St. Louis say they saw good omens, when a bridal party at Manchester boarded the train for the moneymoon trip. Their spirits were again elevated when at Nashua another bridal party showed up for the ride to Ayer Junction with the delegates.

HEADED FOR ENGLAND.

Amsterdam, June 14.—A squadron of 7 German warships preceded by a Zeppelin airship passed Frislan Island going westward on Tuesday night. It was reported today.

BRITISH ENTERED KERMAN.

London, June 14.—The British forces entered Kerman, capital of the province of that name, on Monday, according to a dispatch from Teheran.

A lazy liver leads to chronic dyspepsia and constipation—weakens the whole system. Doan's Regulets (25c per box) act mildly on the liver and bowels. At all drug stores.

GRADUATION DRESSES

Beautiful Assortment From $5 Up

Great Mark-Down Sale of all the Latest Styles of Suits, Coats, Dresses and Skirts, in cloth and silk, all of this week.

Mark-Down Sale of Children's Coats and Dresses.

The Siegel Store Co.,

Phone 520. 57 Market Street

THE STORE OF QUALITY

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR HIGH-GRADE SALESMEN

An opportunity to sell Delco-Light, an electric plant for the farm, village, suburban home, etc. A plant developed by the D. E. L. Co., known everywhere as makers of Delco starting, lighting and ignition systems for automobiles.

The product is right, the market is right and the sales campaign will soon be perfected. We are signing up high-grade representatives for exclusive local territories throughout New England. We want men who can furnish an automobile and finance themselves. The commission is liberal. Our company's standing is unquestioned, capital is ample, and the sales force will be backed up by an intelligent and extensive national advertising campaign. It is the beginning of a great industry, and responsible, far-seeing men everywhere are being attracted to this proposition.

Write for full information to the
HOME ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER EQUIPMENT CO.,
General New England Agents
P. O. Box 1918. 53 CANAL ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Good Working Shoes for Men

Our working shoes are different from ordinary—they're better—but no higher priced.

If economy means anything to you put your feet into our easy, comfortable, good wearing, good looking work shoes.

Some are UNION MADE.

$2.00 to $4.00

Here's Relief

for Tender, Hot Swollen, Aching, Ill-Smelling, Sweaty Feet and Chilblains.

Dr. Scholl's Footdok

These and other disagreeable and uncomfortable ailments are due to either an unhealthy condition of the skin or poor circulation. The use of Dr. Scholl's Footdok brings quick relief and comfort.

This is a thoroughly reliable, economical and convenient treatment that has proved its merits perhaps millions of times.

It comes in the form of a tablet which is dissolved in the foot-bath, making a solution that draws the poisonous matter from the pores and replaces it with soothing, cooling and healing medicinal properties.

The pores and skin glands are cleansed, irritation and tenderness disappear, circulation is stimulated and an instant feeling of relief and comfort manifests itself.

We carry the complete line of Dr. Scholl's foot devices and remedies and can give you accurate advice on how to obtain foot comfort.

We Give Exclusively Dr. Scholl's Service. Let Us Tell You About It

N. H. BEANE & CO.,
5 Congress Street. 22 High Street.

PLAYGROUND IS NEEDED FOR FARRAGUT SCHOOL

Shown at Meeting of the Board of Instruction Last Evening--Board Elects Teachers for Next Year

The need of some sort of a playground for the pupils of the Farragut school was brought to the attention of the Portsmouth Board of Instruction at their meeting on Tuesday evening, held in the office of the superintendent at City Hall, when Superintendent Pringle reported that on complaints received by the Police Department the pupils of this school have been forbidden to play baseball in the streets. It has been the custom for the boy pupils of the Farragut to do what little playing they can at recess and other times on the street and as this has now been denied them they are without any location for play of any sort. Although no recommendation was made by the board it would appear prebable that before the schools reopen in the fall some action will be asked in this direction. At present, the Farragut school is the only one which lacks some suitable land for play purposes.

The most important action of the board at their meeting was the election of the teaching staff for next year With two exceptions the staff remains unchanged, all of the recommendations of the several committees being adopted and all of the teachers and principles being reelected by a unanimous vote. No change was made in the election of the janitors for the several buildings. Miss Emily T. Willard, who has been acting as a substitute teacher this spring had stated to the board that she was not a candidate for reelection. The only other change was the election of Mr. Fred Chandler to the position of instructor in manual training at the high school in place of Mr. Franklin N. Davis. Mr. Davis has decided to accept a similar position in another city. Mr. Chandler will come to Portsmouth in September after three years service on the staff of Proctor Academy, Andover, Mass.,and comes here highly recommended by the faculty of the Andover school.

Several increases in salaries of teachers were recommended and passed by the board. It was found by the board that they must meet in some measure at least, the salaries paid for similar work in other cities or lose competent teachers among the high school faculty. Among the teachers affected by this increase are Headmaster Dunfield of the high school, Chester L. Howe, principal of the Whipple school, Miss Jessie McDaniel, principle of the Haven school, and Miss Alice M. Chase, clerk of the board.

The meeting was called to order at 8.00 o'clock by Judge Calvin Page, acting chairman in the absence of the Mayor, with the following members present: Dr. F. S. Towle, Rev. Mr. Gooding, Mr. Hodgdon, Mr. McCarthy, Mrs. Hewitt, Mrs. Wood, Mr. Mitchell, Rev. Mr. Thayer and Superintendent Pringle. The report of the superintendent for the month of May was read and accepted and the bills due were approved and ordered paid. The expenditures approved for the month were as follows:

Report of Expenditure June 13, 1916

Expenses of General Control	
Clerk	50.00
Truant Officer	55.33
General office expenses	17.79
	$126.12
Expenses of Instruction	
Salaries of Teachers and Supt.	$4555.52
Text Books	66.27
Pupils' Supplies	81.53
Other expenses of Instruction	25.42
	$4728.74
Expenses of Operation of Plant	
Salaries of Janitors	444.50
Fuel	62.98
Light and Power	17.39
Janitors' Supplies	10.94
Other expenses of operation	10.57
	546.38
Expenses of Maintenance of Plant	
Building Repairs	29.62
Equipment Repairs	32.13
	61.75
Outlays	
New equipment	2.24
Totals	$5465.31

The three committees appointed to recommend the teachers for the coming year, one each for the high school, elementary schools, and janitors, made their reports, recommending the election of the respective staffs as at present filled, with the exception of Mr. Chandler who was recommended for the place to be vacated by Mr. Davis. The reports were accepted and the recommendations adopted by ballot, all of the elections being unanimous.

Teachers Elected for 1916-1917

High School—

Frank P. Dunfield, Headmaster.

Emma J. W. Magraw, Florence H. Hewitt, Katherine E. Beane, Ruth W. Waters, Fannie L. Taylor, E. Allan Maines, Mildred P. Roberts, Laura M. Sumner, Hazel D. Shields, Hazelle G. Cate, Herbert E. Wolfe, Harold H. Jewett, Orwin B. Griffin, Fred Chandler.

Whipple school—Chester L. Howe, Principal. Ida E. Shackley, Amy T. Tenney, Vira A. Gilmore, Edna F. Southwick, Alice J. Newton, A. Ruth Shapley, Helen Leighton, C. Ruth Leavitt.

Elementary School—Alice S. Mildram, Principal Farragut Training school. Annie L. Morrison, Principal of Lafayette school. Jessa S. McDaniel, Principal of Haven school. Martha A. Colburn, Director of Kindergartens. George D. Whittier, Supervisor of Music. Harriet M. Remick, Teacher of Sewing. Bertha J. Watson, Model and Critic teacher. Allison I. Kirk, Model and Critic teacher. Lucie P. Pray, Model and Critic teacher. Fannie C. Chapman, Dora Cohen, M. Katherine Conlon, J. Agnes Connors, Gertrude L. Corey, Marguerite L. Emery, Martha Farrington, Lizzie M. Ferrin, Jessie L. Fogg, Emma L. Foss, Mary L. Griffin, Ninette D. Hayes, Marguerite G. Jenness, Irene F. Johnson, Annie F. Knight, Bertha Martin, Annie L. McDonough, Elizabeth E. McDonough, Mary K. McWilliams, Ellen A. Newton Josie R. Rand, M. Anna Rand, Margaret Rand, Mary L. Rand, Madeline Toner, Avis Varrell, Jessie Woods.

Janitors—Arthur W. Blaisdell, High school; Robert W. Phinney, Whipple school; B. Frank Gardner, Farragut school; Willie T. Lord, Haven and Manning schools; Fred F. Parsons, Lafayette school; Michael Connors, Spalding school; George E. Barsantee, Cabot St. school and John E. Milton, Franklin school.

WILL MEET AT THE WEIRS

The members of the New Hampshire State Association of Letter Carriers and the State Association of Postoffice Clerks, will meet at the Weirs, on Sunday, June 25, for their annual conventions as the guests of the Laconia branches of the organizations. President of the State Association of Letter Carriers, Eben S. Hawkins has arranged a delightful program for the entertainment of the visitors. There will be the business meeting followed by a banquet and sail on Lake Winnipesaukee, the steamer "Uncle Sam" and the "Reliance" having been chartered for the occasion. Among the speakers will be E. P. Hanlon of Boston, a member of the executive board of the National Letter Carriers' association.

NOTES FROM NORWICH UNIVERSITY.

Norwich University at Northfield, Vermont will hold its annual Commencement June 18th to 22nd. It will be an especially brilliant affair this year, as the inauguration of President Ira L. Reeves will occur at this time.

Sunday, June 18th, President Reeves will deliver the Baccalaureate Address in Dewey Hall. On Monday afternoon the corner stone of the new riding hall will be laid with appropriate ceremonies. Tuesday will be given over to exhibition drills, a base ball game, and the Senior Concert in the evening. On Wednesday afternoon President Reeves will be inaugurated. President Guy Potter Benton of the University of Vermont will speak for the colleges of the state, and Colonel Sebastian Jones of the New York Military Academy will speak for the military schools of the Country. The Hon. Frank Plumley will represent the trustees and Dean H. R. Roberts the faculty. DeWitt C. Webb of Boston will speak for the alumni and Cadet Captain Adams for the undergraduates. President Reeves inaugural address will follow.

On June 22nd the Commencement Day speaker will be Colonel E. F. Glenn, Chief of Staff of the Department of the East, U. S. A., General Leonard A. Wood will also be present and give an address. In the afternoon there will be exhibition drills by the Corps of Cadets. Norwich University has been listed as "distinguished" by the War Department ever since that classification was made. They will give a military exhibition that no one can help but appreciate and enjoy. The "last parade," consisting of regular evening parade, announcement of promotions, followed by a review by the graduating class ends the ceremonies of the week.

Every day will be full of interesting events, and time will not lag for visitors of the week.

RIOT CALL SENT IN TO STOP FIGHT

POLICE CALLED TO SEPARATE FIGHTERS IN THE WEST END WHEN BOYS ATTEMPTED TO BREAK UP PRIVATE DANCE

A telephone call sent into the police station shortly after 10.00 o'clock last evening called the patrol and several officers, under Deputy Chief Ducker, to quell what looked to nearby residents as a serious riot. The police responded and made some arrests among the alleged ring-leaders and more will follow in the morning. It is likely, as stated by Deputy Ducker, that some severe sentences may be imposed on those convicted. It is a question for the court to decide as to which party was responsible for the trouble, each placing the blame on members of the opposite crowd. Several of the residents of the section may be summoned to the court as witnesses and it is believed that some of the participants in the fighting will be convicted. More than fifty were engaged in the action at one stage of the encounter before the arrival of the police. The sight of the patrol coming up the street put an end to most of the action and the greater number succeeded in making their escape.

Fifteen enlisted men on several of the ships stationed here were the hosts at a private dancing party in a hall at the corner of Cass and Islington streets It is the claim of the boys giving the party that a number of young men made several attempts to break up the party; turning out the lights in the hall several times and cat-calling and making other disturbing plays. At last the party decided to adjourn and some of the ladies who were guests were escorted from the hall the few remaining also leaving the place. It is alleged by the sailors that they were attacked as they reached the street and although they had no desire to engage in any fighting it was forced on them Islington street was jammed by the crowds which gathered there as the fighting progressed and the fighters were added to by many men and boys attempting to stop the action.

Among the boys accused by the sailors are several who have asserted that they were not the aggressors in the fight and although they do not deny that they had bothered the men holding the party they insisted that the first blow was struck by one of the seven or eight sailors engaged in the action. The men making the charge of assault against the boys of that section have been summoned to appear against them in court today.

WILSON WALKS AT HEAD OF PREPAREDNESS PARADE

(By International News Service)

Washington, June 14—President Wilson today marched here at the head of 50,000 persons in a demonstration of their desire for national preparedness.

He led cabinet officers, members of congress, city officials, society women, government clerks, laborers and news boys, indiscriminately mixed together in one of the nation's biggest preparedness parades.

After thus giving vent to his own feelings on the subject the President then in his official capacity, took the principal seat in a reviewing stand and watched the long line of marchers pass by.

By special executive order signed by the President, today was a holiday in the District of Columbia and practically every government employee able to march participated in the parade.

One of the most impressive features of the parade was the section composed entirely of navy yard employees numbering about 4000. This section was accompanied by floats bearing ati-air craft guns, machine guns, torpedoes, radio outfits, aeroplanes, miniature dreadnaughts, and parts of the Panama Canal exhibit.

They procession formed at the Peace Monument at the foot of the U. S. Capitol, with President Wilson and cabinet officers in the lead and proceeded through Pennsylvania avenue by the President's reviewing stand in front of the White House. Pennsylvania avenue has not been so thronged with spectators since the last inaugural parade.

Various military and naval organizations, veteran societies, regular troops and militia, great groups of fraternal, patriotic, religious and business associations interspersed by more than a score of bands made up the procession.

WILL NOMINATE CANDIDATES

All members of the Prohibition party in the state of New Hampshire are requested to meet at Y. M. C. A. hall, Concord, on Monday, June 19 at 10.30 a. m., to nominate candidates for governor and presidential electors, also elect delegates to the national convention, and also to adopt a platform for the campaign of 1916, and to transact such other business that may properly come before the meeting.

Newspaper advertising is conceded to be the best. The Portsmouth Herald reaches the people of this city and is an excellent advertising medium.

United States "Balanced" Tires

One of the Five is Yours

No one tire will fit every motoring need of use and price.

That is why the United States Tire Company makes five tires—

'Nobby,' 'Chain,' 'Usco,' 'Royal Cord,' and 'Plain.'

Each will give from a little to a whole lot more mileage than other tires in its class.

Motorists buy, and re-buy, United States 'Balanced' Tires, because of—what?

Service—satisfactory service—mileage—value—least amount of trouble.

That's the reason that United States 'Balanced' Tires show such steady, consistent sales increases.

Ask the nearest United States Tire Dealer for your copy of the booklet, "Judging Tires," which tells how to find the particular tire to suit your needs.

United States Tire Company

'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'

"INDIVIDUALIZED TIRES"

BOSTON ITEMS

Boston, June 14—More than two hundred members of the Bay State Automobile association and their guests have sent word that they will attend the annual outing of the organization at Pine Spring Grove Hotel, Lake Spofford, June 16 to 18. Next Friday at 1 p. m. the parade of automobiles, 150 or more will leave the Hotel Lenox following luncheon, for the scene of the festivities at Lake Spofford, which is just outside of Keene, N. H.

The party is expected to arrive at the lake in time for dinner Friday evening. Dancing will be enjoyed in the night. Saturday there will be sports. The Mutts and Jeffs will combat in a spirited ball game. There will be golf and lawn tennis matches and putting and driving contests in which both men and women will compete. Bowling and other games are also on the program of events.

There will be a banquet Saturday evening followed by the annual club dance. The drawing for prizes will take place at the banquet. On Sunday there will be boating and golfing and after luncheon the party will leave over the road for Boston.

Mayor James M. Curley has filed a brief with Secretary of State Lansing asking for the release of Bartholmew O'Connor, who is detained under suspicion by the British authorities. The prisoner is a brother of Schoolhouse Commissioner O'Connor of this city and lived for three years in Boston. He later returned to Ireland, without becoming a naturalized citizen of this country, although he took out his papers.

Compulsory service and universal military training were advocated by Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy in speaking on "The Naval Training Cruise for Civilians," in Tremont Temple, under the auspices of the Special Aid Society.

Mr. Roosevelt in his remarks advocated an exact enumeration of all men and women in the United States to determine what places they could efficiently fill in emergencies. Well developed plans for emergencies, he said, man the saving of time, effort and money.

The assistant secretary declared the navy needed a two line reserve of 100,000 men, and he urged New England to take a strong and active interest in the coast defense, which, he said, President Wilson considers inadequate.

Brookline, the wealthiest town in America is to have a policewoman. The movement has been agitated in the town for some time and the members of the board of selectmen have decided to give the plan a tryout. Nearly $600 has been raised by private subscriptions through the efforts of the Brookline Civic Society to pay for the services of a policewoman, who, it is proposed, shall be on duty afternoons and evenings at the parks and playgrounds and also do special work in the homes. It was said today that the selectmen would petition the civil service commission for authority to carry the project into effect. Members of improvement associations in other towns about Boston are watching the outcome of the experiment and if it is successful police women will become fixtures in other communities.

HELPED HIM CELEBRATE

Friends of George Colson of Boyd Road Pleasantly Entertained on His Birthday.

A number of the friends of Mr. Geo. Colson gathered at his residence on Boyd Road on Monday evening to help celebrate the anniversary of his birth and a jolly good time ensued.

After greetings were exchanged the guests were invited to the dining room where a bountiful supper was served, consisting of chicken salad, hot rolls, olives, pickles, banana fritters with strawberry sauce, assorted cake, ice cream with pineapple and nut sauce, coffee and fruit.

A large birthday cake graced the center of the table, with pink and white frosting the color scheme of the evening, and "Birthday Greetings" "G. E. C." inscribed thereon, which was cut by the host and a slice given to each of those present.

The dining room was most attractively decorated, pink and white streamers being attached to the electrolier and extending to each corner of the room, the dining table also being decorated with the same and a huge bouquet of pink and white carnations occupied the center of the table.

After supper cards were indulged in for the rest of the evening and midnight came all to quickly for those present. Mr. Colson was the recipient of many remembrances of the occasion. At a late hour the guests took their departure, all wishing Mr. Colson many more such joyable accasions.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. D. Wesley Badger, Mr. and Mrs. George Sanborn, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Bertram M. Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Justin Wendell, Mr. and Mrs. George Colson, Mrs. Daniel Hanscom, Mr. Benjamin Smith, Mr. Earle Chick, Miss Cassie Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Griffin, Miss Dora Sanborn, Mr Harry Colson.

GREENLAND

Mrs. Edward Holmes is suffering from a fractured leg.

Dr. William R. Weeks of Manchester visited his mother, Mrs. Rufus Weeks last week.

William E. Beck has been spending a few days in Dover.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church held a parcel post sale at the town hall this evening.

Mrs. Joseph Langdon of Kittery visiter friends in town on Monday.

Professor Daniel Shea of Washington University has returned to this place for the summer.

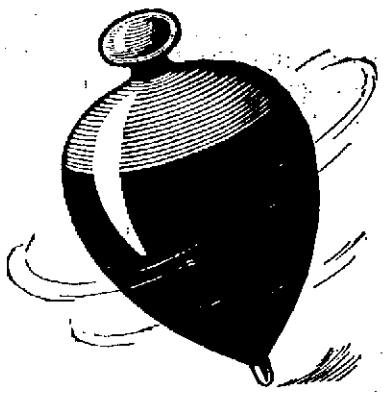
A children's day concert was held at the Methodist Episcopal church on Sunday evening. The concert at the Congregational church will take place next Sunday.

For a mild, easy action of the bowels, try Doan's Regulets, a modern laxative. 25c at all stores.

For a Tip-Top Breakfast

Serve

New Post Toasties



Here's the why:

The New Toasties have a delicate, true corn flavour—unmatched by any other corn flakes. Trial proves.

They are the meat of choicest white Indian Corn—first cooked and seasoned, then rolled into thin wisps and toasted by quick, intense rotary heat. This new patented process of making raises distinguishing little bubbles on each flake, and brings out their wonderful new flavour.

New Post Toasties —the New Breakfast Delight

Your grocer has them now.

MOTORCYCLES BICYCLES VULCANIZING

C. A. LOWD

Service Station

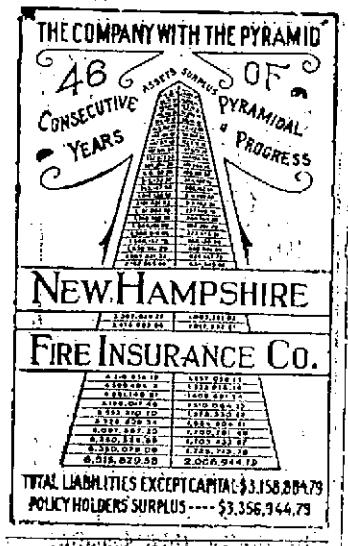
AUTO REPAIRING SUPPLIES

Auto Repair Department in charge of Albert H. Brown.

No job too big or too small for our repair department. None but skilled mechanics employed.

Telephones—Office 252W; Repair Shop 252R

338 Pleasant St. 29 to 45 Wentworth St.

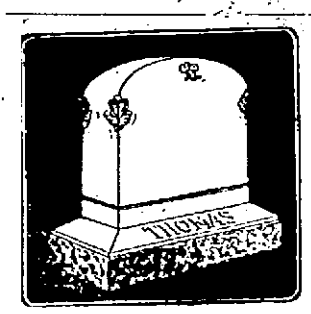


ACCURACY EXPERIENCE CARE

Proper Welding is the work of experienced experts using the best equipment and having adequate facilities for handling the work—and proper welding is the only kind that fuses the broken parts into a stronger, durable whole. Articles must be pre-heated with the most expert skill to expand the metal, the welding force must be handled with skilled knowledge, and the finest materials used, if you are to have A-1 work. Our work is guaranteed—it is the work of experts. Moderate charges.

HORSE SHOEING AND JOBBING.

G. A. TRAFTON,
200 Market St, Portsmouth.



Are you contemplating the purchase of a monument or tablet? We have the only plant in this section equipped for the manufacture of granite; and we are constantly adding new designs to our stock of

GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS.

Call and See Them.

FRED C. SMALLEY,
CORNER STATE AND WATER STS.
Also Dover, N. H., opp. City Hall.

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Your best interest will be served by placing your insurance with

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General Agent
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COLLAR WORK
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Pleasant Street.

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FOR
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60 Elwyn Avenue
Tel. 1041W. W. E. HIGGINS, Mgr.
Orders received at Carll & Co.'s office will be given prompt attention.

PRESENTED WITH MANY GIFTS ON HER BIRTH DAY

MISS HAZEL McMULLEN WAS HOSTESS TO NUMBER OF FRIENDS ON THE OCCASION OF HER TENTH ANNIVERSARY.

Miss Hazel McMullen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. McMullen, was the recipient of a large number of valuable presents from her many little friends on the occasion of her tenth birthday anniversary, when she was hostess at a party given in her honor at their home at 563 Maplewood avenue. The guests began to arrive at 3.00 o'clock and were received by their little hostess who later introduced her guests to an afternoon of perfect enjoyment. They indulged in several games and a musical program was presented. Suitable presents were awarded the winners of the games, that for the peanut hunt being taken by Frances deRochemont and for the donkey game by Alice Kane.

After the games a lunch was served consisting of sandwiches, assorted cake, fancy wafers, nuts, candy, fruit, harlequin ice cream, and cocoa. The feature of the luncheon was the elaborate birthday cake which graced the table and each of the little guests was the recipient of a souvenir piece to carry home. Mrs. McMullen was assisted in serving by Mrs. deRochemont.

Following the serving of the luncheon more games and music were enjoyed until 6.00 o'clock when the guests departed for their homes, joining in good wishes for many happy returns of the day to their little hostess. Among those present on the occasion were: Eunice James, Ruth Ramsdell, Florence Jones, Thelma Young, Anna Walker, Frances deRochemont, Florence Marshall, Alice Kane, Ruth James Mildred Allen, Thelma Wilson, Eunice deRochemont, Bailey deRochemont, Paul McMullen and James McMullen, Jr.

THE FLAG

When you see the Stars and Stripes displayed, son, stand up and take off your hat.

Somebody may titter. It is in our English blood to deride all expressions of noble sentiment. You may blaspheme in the street, and stagger drunken in public places, and the bystanders will not pay much attention to you; but if you should get down on your knees in the street and pray to Almighty God or if you should stand bareheaded while a company of old soldiers marched by with their flag to the breeze, some people will think you are showing off.

But don't you mind. When Old Glory comes along salute, and let them think what they please! When you hear the band play "The Star Spangled Banner," while you are in a restaurant or hotel dining room, get up even if you rise alone; stand there and don't be ashamed of it either!

For of all the signs and symbols since the world began there is never another so full of meaning as the flag of this country.

That piece of red white and blue bunting means five thousand years of struggle upward. It is the full-blown flower of ages fighting for liberty. It is the century plant of human hope in bloom.

It meansthe answered prayer of generations of slaves, ofthe belots of Greece, of the human chattels of Rome, ofthe vassals of feudalism, of the serfs of Russia, of the blacks of America, of all who, whipped and cursed, have crawled from the cradle to the grave through all time.

Your flag stands for humanity, for an equal opportunity for all the sons of men. Of course, we haven't arrived yet at that goal; there are many injustices yet among us, many senseless and cruel customs of the past still clinging to us, but the only hope of righting the wrongs of men lies in the feeling produced in our bosoms by the sight of that flag.

It stands for no race. It is not like an English, French or German flag. It stands for men, men of any blood who will come and live with us under its protection. It is the only banner that means mankind.

It stands for the only great nation on earth, free from the curse and burden of militarism and devoted to the artsof peace.

It means the richest, happiest, youngest people on the globe.

Other flags mean a glorious past, this flag a glorious future. It is not so much the flag of our fathers as it is the flag of our children, and of all children's children yet unborn. It is the flag of tomorrow. It is the signal of the "Good Time Coming." It is not the flag of your king, it is the flag of yourself and of all your neighbors.

It has a power concealed in its folds and scatters abroad an influence from its flutterings. The power and influence mean that in due time, slowly and by force of law, yet surely as the footsteps of God, the last ancient fraud shall be smitten, the last unearned privilege removed, the last irregularity set right, the last man shall have a place to work and a living wage, the last woman shall have all her rights of person and citizenship and the last and least of children shall be sheltered and trained and equipped by the sovereign state, and so have their right to live.

Don't be ashamed when your throat chokes and the tears come, as you see it flying from the mast of a ship in the Bay of Gibraltar or the port of Singapore. You will never have a worthier emotion.

The flag is the cream of all religions, the concentrated essence of the best impulses of the human race; reverence it as you would reverence the signature of the Deity.

By hundreds and by thousands the wretched victims of the old world caste are streaming westward, seeking here the thing that flag stands for—opportunity.

It stands for the quick against the dead, the youth of the world against its senility.

It stands for the open door of ambition against the closed door of caste.

It stands for the stability of vigorous growth against the fixedness of hoary institutions.

It waves defiance at all ghosts, they that have for long intimidated men; the ghost of monarchy, the ghost of aristocracy, the ghost of war the ghost of ecclesiastic rule; all they that still lay shadowy hands upon the life of Europe and Asia.

And when at last shall convene at The Hague that august "parliament of man and federation of the world," what better ensign could be hoisted above their deliberations than the flag of the United States of America, which has never stood for the narrowness of race nor the pride of blood, but always and only for human rights?

Listen, son! The band is playing "The Star Spangled Banner." They have let loose Old Glory yonder. Stand up! Some people over there are smiling at us. Stand up, and be damned to 'em!

NEW TOMMY ATKINS NOT LIKE THE OLD ONE.

Berlin, June 13.—A German army surgeon who has been at the front since the beginning of the war writes:

"The English Tommy Atkins who coolly smoked a cigarette on the operating table when his shattered limbs were patched up or amputated and never answered questions is a thing of the past. The new Tommy is only a substitute, but this characterization of the present British soldiers is not meant as a reflection upon him. It is impossible to transform men who do not possess military qualities from a long line of heritage into brilliant fighters by a simple command and a few weeks of training.

"The new Tommy Atkins is as much different fro mthe old one. He lacks dash and chieness. The fighting value of these poorly trained working men clerks and farmers who have no military experience cannot be compared with that of the brilliant English soldiers who fought in Belgium at the beginning of the war.

"I always admired the old Tommies because they had the qualities which make the real soldiers: dash, bravery, endurance and a highly developed sense of duty. When they were brought to our hospitals they never complained no matter how badly they were hurt. They seemed to be insensible to pain and stubbornly refused to give any information if they were questioned. Every one of them seemed to be made of hickory.

"The new Tommies although brave, are very much softer. They often cry when we bandage their wounds, and talk freely. Confidence in an absolute victory of English does not inspire them, as it inspired the old professional British soldiers. Most of them only expect that the war will end in a draw and they hope that peace will come soon, because they want to return to their families and the peaceful life from which they have been dragged to fight for their country.

"Many of them are really only overgrown boys. The old Tommy knew no family and home. Fighting was his profession and there was not even a trade of sentimentality in his make-up.

"Everything has changed in the British army. The officers are no longer the dashing young aristocrats and gray headed warriors from the best families for whom their men would have fought their way through hell. These brilliant commanders have all been killed or disabled.

"The new officers, men from all walks of life, are as a rule patriotic and brave fellows, but they have no military knowledge and experience. Generally they do not know much more than the soldiers commanded by them and for this reason their men have little confidence in them and they do not possess the respect of the rank and file."

DR. WAITE, PRISONER, WRITES POEM BY OWN SOUL.

Ossining, N. Y., June 14.—Dr. Arthus W. Waite, who confessed the murder of his wealthy father-in-law and mother-in-law, using poisons, deadly germs, and other means in an attempt to massacre his way to a fortune, is writing poetry in his cell of Sing Sing death house, where he is waiting electrocution.

One of the poems, entitled "To A. W. W." (his own initials) is in the form of an address by his soul to his body, apparently after death. It follows:

And thou are dead, dear comrade,
In whom I dwelt a time,
With whom I strolled through star-kissed bowers
Of fragrant jessamine;
And thou wert weak, O comrade,
Thyself in self did fall,
And now the stars are turned to tears
And sobs the nightingale.

But though I now must leave you,
The same old songs I'll sing,
And o'er your hill the same soft dew
Will spread its silver wing.
Across the fields, amongst the stars,
I now must go alone;
Your spirit now will roam afar
And leave you, friend alone.

I tried to show thee pleasure,
And oft, I think, the thrill
Of beauty's soul, my mother-love,
The little heart did fill;
The music of the waving grain,
The midnight's silent song,
Nor rose o'er breathed its breath its breath in vain
When you passed, friend, along.

Thy tears would start, O comrade,
To music's soft caress;
The great full moon which wanes too soon
With nights still left to bless,
The gentle wavelets lapped the shore
And off across the sea
They tear-dimmed eyes turned evermore
Attune to Harmony.

Ah, foolish, foolish comrade,
Why wouldst thou me deny?
Why choose the desert's dreary trail
When pastures green lay by?
God's Soul, God's Beauty, well I knew,
And oft I begged thee hear,
And sometimes thou wouldst hearken lon,
But then wouldst close thine ear!

And now thy choice has claimed thee
And thou art nothingness;
The desert thorns have maimed thee,
Its dust thy funeral dress;
But you'll be taken back, O friend,
To rest upon the hill,
And I, thy soul, must join the whole
And leave thee cold and still.

Preparedness

IS THE WATCHWORD IN EVERY HOME

Are you prepared in your home for the duty that your daily routine calls for?

Have you a gas range and water heater to prepare you against hot weather?

If not, why not consult us?

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ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE.

Automobile Insurance
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Best Form of Policy Issued
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Portsmouth, N. H.

The Degeneracy of Modern War

By Captain F. A. MITCHEL

"I don't see how they're going to make stories about this big war in Europe," said the G. A. R. veteran, "when it's all over. What kind of a war is it, anyway? A hundred thousand men march up against a line of trenches defended by rapid fire guns, electric wires and grenades; 60,000 or 70,000 of them are either killed or wounded, while the rest capture a few yards of territory or are driven back without having accomplished anything. You might as well extract romance from the Chicago stockyards on killing day."

The remark was made to a party of men sitting on chairs tilted against the outside of a country store.

"Where's the romance in the war you fit in?" asked an old farmer, taking his pipe out of his mouth and looking at the G. A. R. man doubtfully.

"Whar is it? Why, that war was brimful of it. It was spread over a big country; there were comparatively few battles; a small amount of takin' fortifications and all the rest was romance. I don't mean girl; romance, though there was plenty of that. I mean adventure romance. I was concerned in one of 'em myself. We was layin' quiet in camp, down in Tennessee, one summer's evening, singin', 'When this cruel war is over,' or 'Lorena' or some other of the romantic war songs of that time, when my captain came along in a hurry, shoutin', 'Any locomotive engineer among you boys?' I said I'd been a fireman on a locomotive and could run a machine tol'able well. He yanked me off to the general, who asked me a few questions, then told me that the bridge guard across the Tennessee river, twenty miles above us, had been attacked and unless he could get re-enforcements there right off the bridge would be taken and burned. This would break our line of communications and we might have to give up a big stretch of country we occupied. He wanted an engineer to take a regiment through to the rescue. The officer commanding the guard had telegraphed that he couldn't hold out much longer, when the wire was cut.

"The train was made up and 400 men were hurrying into the cars. A locomotive was being fired up, and I jumped aboard and took the throttle.

"Well, now, mebbe there was nothin' adventurous in that ride! The colonel commanding the regiment and the adjutant were in the cab with me, and it wasn't long before they were made aware of the fact that we were running a gantlet. It was the people along the road who were trying to wreck us that made it amusing. Rounding a curve, I saw about half the length of the train ahead a tie wedged in under the rail. It was too late to stop, but I reversed and waited. There was a thump, but the engine stuck to the track. There were seven out of ten chances that we would have been ditched and most of us in the cab killed or maimed.

"The next amusing occurrence was the rattle of bullets against the cab. Nobody was hurt, but you'd better believe every man ducked, not excepting the colonel.

"But they didn't get the excitement out of it that I did. I was straining my eyes into the darkness ahead with my hand on the throttle, expecting every minute to run up against an obstruction. The shadow of a tree was a log felled across the track; the shadow of a stump was a tie on the rails. And sometimes the obstructions were real. Once I pulled up within a few feet of a log that had been rolled square across the rails. Another time I slowed up before reaching a switch and found that it had been left open to run us up against a brick house. You see, if they hadn't really been tryin' to wreck us there wouldn't 'a' been any excitement.

"And if there hadn't been any necessity of goin' at a rapid gait there wouldn't 'a' been any fun neither. If we didn't get there in time to save the bridge it meant the retreat of the whole army. So you see I was obliged to let her out, danger or no danger, for if I didn't we wouldn't be in time, and we might as well be wrecked as too late. Besides, if I'd wanted to go slow the colonel, who was at my elbow, wouldn't have allowed it.

"The last obstruction was a post put up on end as a cattle guard only a few miles from the bridge. Seeing that I couldn't stop in time, I put on steam and snapped it off like a twig.

"After passing this we heard firing and knew that the bridge was not yet lost. I blew a long blast on the whistle and heard a distant cheer. When we came near the bridge the colonel ordered me to stop the train in a cut. The men got out and, forming on one side of the cut on high ground, charged down on the attacking force and drove them off.

"Now, that's what I call the romance of war—the adventurous romance. When I got back to camp the general sent for me, and I thought he was going to hug me. I never saw a man look so tickled in my life. I'd saved hundreds of square miles of territory.

"What chance has any soldier to do anything like that in this big European slaughter business? I don't blame fellows for not volunteering in such a war. It's like volunteering for certain death without any of the excitement that was so fascinating in the racket we had from '61 to '65."

"How about them fellers fightin' in the sky?" asked a listener.

The G. A. R. man gave no reply.

The Herald contains both the latest foreign and local news.

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ENT ONE TODAY AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED.

WANTED.

Managers and Agents, both sexes. Insuring men, women and children against Sickness and Accident. Most liberal policies providing protection for one day or two years. Liberal commission. Experience not necessary. The Fraternities, Richmond, Maine. he jn13, 1w

WANTED—We have several local positions open; salesmen for shrubs, vines, roses, fruit trees, etc. Weekly commission. No collecting. Brown Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y. he jn2, 2w

WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply 97 Congress street. Opposite Public Library. ch tf j13

WANTED—Men and women to sell Electric Help-A-Phono. Make $60 to $75 a week. Call 9 a. m. Scanlon, 34 Russell St. h 3t j12

WANTED—Two boys, must be over sixteen years of age. Apply to the G. W. Armstrong Dining Room and News Company, Boston and Maine Station. ch tf j13.

FURNITURE MOVING—Both local and long distance, with heavy auto truck and handlers of long experience. Prices moderate. The Portsmouth Furniture Co., cor. Deer and Vaughan streets, near B. & M. depot. he jn16, tf

TO LET

TO LET—Tenement of 3 rooms $6.00 Apply at this office. ch tf j13

TO LET—Two light housekeeping rooms, 136 State street. h jn10, 3t

TO LET—A large, furnished, front room; good neighborhood; modern conveniences; telephone. Address J, this office. he jn12, tf

TO LET—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. Apply to 97 Congress street, opposite Public Library. he jn12, 1w

TO LET—Tenement of 4 rooms, 101 Hanover street. Apply to T. Mustone, 115 Penhallow street. he jn10, 1w

TO LET—Furnished tenement of five rooms for light housekeeping, in good location. For particulars inquire Mrs. F. W. Remick, Locke's Cove, Kittery, Me. Tel. 1129-W. ch, 1w, j7.

TO LET—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping, with improvements. B. F. Gardner, 103 High st. he jn2, tf

TO LET—For season, a 4 room furnished, electric lighted cottage on river bank, overlooking a 4-mile view of river. Store, depot and hotel within 3 minutes walk. Tel. Dover 254-14. ch tf June 2

TO LET—A basement on Ceres St., suitable for carpenter, painter or storage purposes; inquire at W. E. Paul's, or tel. 885M. he m22, tf

TO LET—Tenement of 7 rooms. Apply at this office. he a15, tf

TO LET—Three nice, large offices, well lighted and heated, Herald and Chronicle building. Enquire at this office. he n5, tf

TO LET—Tenement of three rooms, $8.00. Apply at this office. he m13, tf

TO LET—Tenement of six rooms; rent $10.50. Apply at this office. he tf

TWO FINE OFFICES for rent in best location in city. Apply to C. Dwight Hanscom, 9 Congress st. h a29tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good work horse. Apply to No. 30 Wall street. he jn13.1w

HORSE FOR SALE—Wgt. 1300, age 12; safe and kind. A. W. Berry, 31 Ladd St., or 449 Hanover St. he jn10, 1w

FOR SALE—1910 Cadillac touring car, first class running order, one extra tire, $175. Call for examination at any time. E. Lee, Ceres st. he jn8, 1w

FOR SALE—Practically new gas stove, and dining room set. Apply at 92 Brewster street. he jn7, 1w

FOR SALE—Dry wood at Cook Farm, Kittery Jct., Me. Lowest prices, prompt delivery. Tel. 952W. he j15, tf

25 ACRE FARM FOR SALE
Situated in Effingham, N. H., in the White Mountain region, near Ossipee Lake. Nearly new house with 9-foot piazza running whole length, good barn, lots of apples and small fruits. Good boating, bathing, fishing and hunting. A fine summer, or all the year round home. Low price. Terms if desired. Address E. L. Hopkins, owner, Portsmouth, N. H.

FOR SALE—Antique stair cases, panels, mantels, etc. Apply to S. Tawbee, 139 Vaughan street. he m12, tf

FOR SALE—Single two-story house with modern improvements; 75 feet frontage; situate on 69 Willard avenue, Portsmouth, N. H. Telephone or write Geo. D. Boulter, Coal Office, Kittery, Me. he m23, tf

LOST.

LOST—On Thursday, a green flannel school bag, containing high school text books and lesson papers. Large letter "H" embroidered on bag. Finder please telephone 289W. ch 1w j9

FOUND.

FOUND—About two weeks ago a gold locket with initials and containing picture. Owner may have same by proving property and pay for this advertisement. Apply 612 Market street. ch 1w j13.

TIME TABLE

EFFECTIVE JUNE 1, 1916.
(Subject to Change Without Notice)

Portsmouth Ferry Leaves Connecting With Cars

FOR ELIOT, DOVER and SOUTH BERWICK—6.55, 7.55 a. m., and every hour until 9.55 p. m. Then *10.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip 7.55 a. m.
*Runs to Kennards Corner regularly and to Rosemary when there are passengers.

FOR KITTERY and KITTERY POINT—6.25, 6.55 a. m. and every half hour until 10.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip 7.55 a. m.

FOR YORK VILLAGE, YORK HARBOR, YORK BEACH, OGUNQUIT, WELLS, KENNEBUNK, TOWN HOUSE, KENNEBUNKPORT, CAPE PORPOISE, BIDDEFORD, SANFORD and SPRINGVALE, via P. K. & Y. Division—7.55, 9.55, 11.55 a. m., 1.55, 3.55 and *5.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip, 9.55 a. m.
*Runs to Ogunquit only.

FOR YORK VILLAGE, YORK HARBOR, YORK BEACH, OGUNQUIT, WELLS, KENNEBUNK, TOWN HOUSE, KENNEBUNKPORT, CAPE PORPOISE, BIDDEFORD, SANFORD and SPRINGVALE, via Rosemary—6.55, 8.55, 10.55 a. m., 12.55, 2.55, 4.55, *6.55, **7.55 and ***9.55 p. m. Sundays—First trip, 7.55 a. m.
*Runs to Biddeford only.
**Runs to York Beach only.
***Runs to Ogunquit only.

ATLANTIC SHORE RAILWAY.

U. S. NAVY YARD FERRY
TIME TABLE

In Effect Feb. 28, 1916.

WEEK DAYS.

Leave Navy Yard for Portsmouth—7.50, 8.35, 9.15, 10.00, 10.30, 11.15, 11.40, a. m.; 12.45, 1.05, 1.35, 2.15, 2.45, 3.25, 4.10, 4.40*, 5.00, 5.30, 6.00, 6.20, 6.55, 7.20, 7.50, 8.20, 9.50, 10.20, 10.50, 11.30 p. m.

Leave Portsmouth for Navy Yard—8.10, 8.45*, 9.20, 10.15, 11.00, 11.30 a. m.; 12.15, 12.55, 1.20, 1.55, 2.30, 3.00, 3.40, 4.20, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.10, 6.40, 7.10, 7.35, 8.10, 9.35, 10.05, 10.35, 11.10, 11.35 p. m.

Note—Enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps attached to this Naval Station are authorized to use the Navy Yard Ferry for all trips except those marked *.

SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS.

Leave Navy Yard—9.10, 10.00, 10.15, 11.30 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45, 4.45, 5.20, 5.45, 6.20 p. m.

Leave Portsmouth—9.30, 10.07, 11.00, 12.05 a. m.; 12.35, 1.10, 2.10, 3.10 4.10, 5.10, 5.35, 6.10, 6.40 p. m.

HOLIDAYS.

Leave Navy Yard—6.55, 7.20, 7.50, 8.20, 9.50, 10.20, 10.50, 11.20 p. m.

Leave Portsmouth—7.10, 7.35, 8.10, 9.35, 10.05, 10.35, 11.10, 11.35 p. m.

Additional Trips to Week Day Schedule for Saturdays.

From June 15 to Sept. 15.

Leave Navy Yard—7.35 instead of 7.50 a. m.; 8.00 a. m.; 12.10* p. m.

Leave Portsmouth—7.45*, 12.00 a. m.; 12.20 instead of 12.15 p. m.

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FOR WEDDINGS AND FUNERALS
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ROGERS STREET.

F. S. TOWLE, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon
350 State St., Portsmouth
OFFICE HOURS:
From 9 a. m.; 1 to 4 p. m.; 6 to 8 p. m.

GRADUATION DAYS

A very carefully selected stock of

LACES, RIBBONS, FANS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR

And the many little wares that are needed make the

D. F. BORTHWICK STORE

an attractive place for graduation purchases.

LOCAL DASHES

Fish of all kinds at Clark's Branch. Tel. 133.

Portsmouth did her part in displaying the flag.

Bradstreet's report says all business in New Hampshire is good.

The new home for children is being made ready for occupancy.

Today is Flag Day Have you displayed the stars and stripes?

Upholstering; hair mattresses renovated. Margeson Bros. Tel. 570.

Landlord Newton of the Kearsarge is applying paint to the outside of his buildings.

The new concrete sidewalk on Congress street should be extended to the corner of Middle street.

Lobsters and fish of all kinds caught by our own boats, fresh every day. E. Jameson & Sons. Tel. 246.

Barnum and Bailey's advance car arrived today and began billing the city and surrounding towns.

If Portsmouth is to have a real live Fourth of July celebration some activity in that direction should be shown at once.

The display of flags about the city on Wednesday, Flag Day, showed plainly that our citizens and business men were alive to the occasion.

The small boy is now happy—the display of the lithographs advertising the appearance of Barnum and Bailey's circus in this city on July 6th, being the cause of his joy.

The city will be obliged, from a safety standpoint, to repair some of the fire stations before many days.

Mr. Joseph Witham of Kittery Point has received a new Chevrolet auto from Charles E. Woods.

Exeter, Portsmouth, Rochester, Somersworth, Amesbury and Dover postal employes had an outing last Sunday but that didn't prevent any in these cities from receiving their Monday morning's mail on time.—Dover Democrat.

On Sunday next both the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows will hold their annual memorial services. In the morning the members of Damon Lodge and its auxiliaries will attend services at Christ church. In the afternoon the Odd Fellows will attend services at the Court street Christian church.

POLICE COURT.

Seven young men from the West End who were charged with brawl and tumult in a street fight with sailors on Tuesday night were before Judge Guptill in the police court today. Three of them were released and the other four fined $17.05 with a sentence of 60 days at Brentwood suspended.

PORTSMOUTH WAS REPRESENTED.

The Rockingham Association of Congregational churches held its 79th annual meeting at Epping on Tuesday the 13th. The meeting was well attended and the program was one of special interest at the present time. The North Church in this city was represented by its pastor, Rev. Dr. Thayer, and by D. F. Borthwick and John S. Rand as delegates.

PEOPLES' OPINION

A Man Without a Country! A Man Without a Flag!

Editor—For many years this man has conspicuously refrained from raising a flag on Memorial Day or on all other days when the flag is expected to be displayed. When asked why he neglected to do so, he replied: "I have never raised a flag on my house, and never will. It is a silly custom."

There is but one solution for this, and that is that he considers himself as superior to his flag. When the president himself announced that he would march at the head of a procession in honor of the flag on June 14, Flag Day, and asked that all loyal people should display the emblem of their country, it was believed that at last he would join the "silly custom." But the house was bare as ever.

Who is this man? One who has been for years in the service of his country, and who is even now receiving a handsome pension under the glorious flag that he despises, and by his example teaches others to despise.

G. H. DANA.

June 14.

VISITATION POSTPONED

The visitation of the degree team of the Portland Camp, Modern Woodmen of America, which was to have been made to L. B. Kooptman Camp, No. 16,627 of this city, this evening, has been postponed until a later date.

The farmers say it looks like a fair apple crop.

OLYMPIA THEATRE

High Class Features!

Program for
Wednesday and Thursday.

William Fox presents
MAUDE GILBERT and
WILLIAM TOOKER in
THE FOOL'S REVENGE
A sensation play made into a Fox Feature. One of the great successes of such eminent stars as Booth, Barret and Irving. The story tells of clown, who, seeking revenge, unknowingly gives his only daughter into the hands of a wealthy libertine. Will be shown at 2.45, 7.00 and 9.15.

BLANCHE RING
THE YANKEE GIRL
In her greatest success
Paramount Picture in five parts.

TWO SCREAMING SINGLE REEL FARCE COMEDIES.

Matinees 2.00; Evenings 7.00, 9.15.
Coming Friday and Saturday—Triangle presents William S. Hart in "The Aryan," 5 reels; Pathe presents Pearl White in "The Iron Claw," 2d episode; "His Bread and Butter," Keystone comedy in two reels featuring Hank Mann and all star cast.

Coming next Wednesday and Thursday, Geraldine Farrar in "Carmen."

TWO RESCUED AT SALISBURY

Cottager Pulls Life Saver and Boy From Sea.

June 13 proved a luck day for 16-year old George Cunningham of Haverhill, who came near to drowning at Salisbury Beach with his would-be rescuer at about 6 o'clock last night.

Cunningham went beyond his depth and sinking cried out for help. Captain Willard A. Charles of the U. S. coast guard station at once swam out to the drowning boy who struggled with his rescuer. Both seemed to be going under when a cottager, Ingalls, rowed to the two in a dory and succeeded in pulling Charles and Cunningham into the boat.

THE HERALD HEARS

That the navy department intends to make the smelting plant at the navy yard an up-to-date establishment.

That the plans are to double the equipment for handling the work there.

That Chief Examiner M. A. Randall of the Boston and Maine railroad has been conducting examinations among the employees here for a few days.

That no building was ever erected in this city with such speed as that produced by the contractors on the Army and Navy Home.

That it looked like old times in the Creek district on Tuesday night.

That the presence of a police officer at the dance where the trouble started would have prevented the mix-up.

That it is not a bad idea for managers to arrange for an officer at all of these gatherings.

That the remainder of the White Way will be lighted this week.

That the fans got something of a surprise at the ball grounds on Tuesday.

That this city and its business organizations can do nothing better than give the Sears, Roebuck people all the encouragement possible.

That the street department has the o'l ready for the streets.

That the surroundings of the armory at present, add no beauty to the location.

That the Massachusetts representatives in congress are taking every opportunity to get more work for the Boston navy yard.

That they are now out for the building of a battleship.

That a prospective groom recently appeared at city hall for a marriage license.

That although he wanted the necessary permit badly, he did not understand what is necessary to obtain it.

That he could not understand why the city clerk wanted his correct age and other information concerning his family.

That Dover statistics show 22 births, 29 deaths and 9 marriages in that city during the month of May.

That eleven boys and the same number of girls were left by the stork.

That many electric signs are to be added to the business section of the city.

That Middle street will again be eliminated from the official automobile map.

MANY ELECTRIC SIGNS TO GO UP

Vaughan Street Will Be a Blaze of Electricity.

While Vaughan street is not included in the White Way, that street will soon be ablaze with electricity at night. Illuminated signs will go up at Coleman's drug store, the Langdon Hotel, Portsmouth Motor Mart and the eating house in the Ladd and Burton block. Congress street will get two more large electric signs, one at Everybody's Store and another at Philbrick's Pharmacy.

ANOTHER MEETING TODAY

The committee from the brewery workmen and bottling establishments are in conference today with the management of the brewing companies and bottling plants on the schedule presented by the organized bodies a few weeks ago.

NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON

Allen Brothers hotel and Broadway lunch at Salisbury Beach is now open for the season. The Messrs Allen have been catering to the public for the past fifteen years and have gained an excellent reputation for their shore dinners and excellent service. Portsmouth people who visit their place of business at Salisbury Beach are assured of courteous treatment and first class service.

"AND THE GREATEST OF THESE IS CHARITY."

Irish Relief Fund Committee, 5 Beekman St., New York.

Honorary Presidents—His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, His Eminence John Cardinal Farley, His Eminence William Cardinal O'Connell.

President—Thomas Addis Emmet.

Secretary—John D. Moore, 26 Cortlandt street.

Treasurer—Thomas Hughes Kelly, 5 Beekman street.

Chairman Executive Committee—George J. Gillespie.

New York, May 28, 1916.

Dear Friend—At a meeting of representative Irishmen and women at the Murray Hill Hotel on Saturday evening, May 20th last, there was inaugurated a nation-wide movement for the raising of a fund to relieve the great distress now prevalent in Ireland. It was unanimously voted to invite every Irish society and every individual Irishman in the United States to participate in it. It was deemed best to concentrate all efforts into one nation-wide demonstration and Saturday, June 10th was designated as "Irish Relief Day."

A great part of the City of Dublin is in ruins as a result of the bombardment, and the people are in dire distress. Dublin has never been deaf to appeals for charitable aid, no matter from what quarter of the world they have come. Ireland has especial claims on this country because of the great services rendered by her sons and daughters in assisting in the establishment of this Republic and in contributing so much to our national progress.

You are invited and earnestly requested to co-operate with the committee appointed in our city to solicit aid and give them your hearty support.

The distribution of the fund will be in charge of special representatives sent from the United States for the purpose, so that every contributor can be assured that any money contributed will reach the end for which it has been given.

Yours very truly,
JOHN D. MOORE, Secretary.
THOMAS HUGHES KELLY, Treas.

Local committee to whom funds may be remitted—M. P. Morrissey, chairman; Paul Howard, treasurer; M. A. Hearn, John Leary, Maurice O'Leary, M. Spillane, Richard Fullam, Bert Lonergan, Frank McDermott, Frank O'Brien, Andrew Buckley.

h jn 13, 2t

CALLED TO KITTERY.

Mr. Carl Nichols of Taftsbóro, Vt., Invited to Become the Pastor of Second Christian Church.

At a business meeting of the Second Christian Society, Kittery, held on Tuesday evening, a call was extended to Mr. Carl Nichols of Taftsboro, Vt., to become its pastor. Although Mr. Nichols has not as yet accepted the call, it is expected that he will, and it is understood that he will assume his duties about August 1.

Mr. Nichols is a native of Vermont. For the past few years he has been attending a theological school in New York, from which he was graduated the first part of this month, and has not yet been ordained into the ministry. Mr. Nichols is a young man of great promise. He has a pleasing personality and he is an interesting speaker. He comes highly recommended to the Kittery church.

MAINE COUPLES MARRY HERE.

Floyd A. Crockett, a merchant of Vinalhaven, Me., and Miss Gertrude C. Bowley of the same town were married in this city recently by Rev. William P. Stanley of the Middle Street Baptist church.

On Monday he performed another marriage of a Maine couple. The groom is Owen E. Butler of Portland, a painter, and Miss Hazel Kimball Osgood, also of Portland, was the bride, who gave her age as 17. The groom is 26.

OBTAINING MONEY UNDER FALSE PRETENSES

Officer Anderson on Tuesday arrested a man who was around the city soliciting money under false pretenses, claiming that it was for the purpose of engaging in business. After being given a talking to by Chief of Police Hurley he was released on condition that he get out of the city at once, and he readily availed himself of the opportunity.

Read the Want Ads.

LADIES' AUXILIARY ENTERTAINMENT

Miss McIntire a Special Guest of the Local Organization.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the A. O. H. had a delightful gathering at the U. V. U. hall on Tuesday evening, where the members of the organization were numerous. The occasion was a visit from Miss Susan McIntire of Rochester, grand financial secretary of the order. Several members of Division 1, A. O. H., were also present. The entertainment program included songs by Frank O'Brien, Thomas Fullam, and Jere Crowley. Miss Lucy Hogan presided at the piano. Mrs. Vincent Mattison was in charge of the exercises of the evening. Lobster salad, cake, ice cream and coffee were served.

TO EVERYBODY

Who owns an automobile. I take this method of informing you that I have in my employ a first class, up-to-date automobile tire vulcanizer, who comes direct from the factory of the Firestone Tire Co., of Akron, Ohio, there having learned the art of tire vulcanizing thoroughly, and can serve you perfectly satisfactory in quality and prices reasonable. Please give us a trial.

FREDERICK WATKINS,
111 Hanover St.

NOTICE

Storer Post members are requested to meet in G. A. R. hall Wednesday, June 14th 6.15 o'clock p. m. to attend the Flag Day observance, at the Elks Home, by invitation. Comrades will appear in uniform.

By order
M. H. BELL, Comdr.
H. S. PAUL, Adjt.

FOR SALE—Motor boat, good fishing boat, 3 yrs. old. For information telephone 956-R, Portsmouth, N. H. he jn14, 1w

COLONIAL THEATRE

SUPREME VAUDEVILLE.
Direct From New York.
HOPKINS-AXTELL CO.
In the Tinkling Travesty,
TRAVELING

Edney Brothers
Novelty Musical Act
"SLUMMING"

The Seebacks
Athletic Novelty.

4th Episode
"Strange Case of Mary Page."
OTHER PHOTOPLAYS.

For Sale

6 ROOM HOUSE

Large Garage.

Owner out of town and wants to sell. See us about it.

PRICE $2100

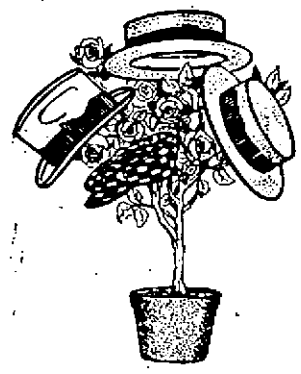
BUTLER & MARSHALL,
5 Market Street

For Sale

On Union street, 9 rooms and bath, gas light, gas range, hot water heat.

Price $3200

FRED GARDNER
Globe Building



Our summer headwear is in full bloom. The smart styles shown make the "picking" easy. The Lamson & Hubbard straws are extremely pretty this season. Both this make and the Stetson soft hats are also very attractive. Lots of different colors and shapes. Lots of caps, too. A novelty in summer hats is our "Punjab." Ask to see it.

Henry Peyser & Son

Selling the Togs of the Period.

NO SUMMER IS COMPLETE WITHOUT A KODAK

KODAKS, PREMOS, BROWNIES, AND SUPPLIES AT

MOMTGOMERY'S

The Original Kodak Shop in Portsmouth.
Opposite P. O.

BAY STATE LIQUID PAINT

is made to resist the climatic changes of New England.

The manufacturers of this brand use their brains and the best quality materials.

Any size package from half pints to barrels.

Pryor-Davis Co.

Distributors for Portsmouth

At the Old Hardware Store—36 Market St.
Telephone 509. Portsmouth, N. H.

FOR GRADUATION

We have a line of White Flannels for trousers, thoroughly shrunk, and all wool; prices from $6 up.

Blue Serges and Cheviots for coats; colors guaranteed and prices right.

WOOD THE TAILOR

VISIT BROWN'S NEW MARKET Tel. 194. Next Y.M.C.A. 155 CONGRESS STREET

MEAT FISH GROCERIES

Special: Home Cooked Meats. Fresh Cream. All Vegetables in Season.

ARMY OF 5,000,000 IS KITCHENER'S MONUMENT

Head of the British Military Was Loved by None But Respected by All for His Great Work

Earl Kitchener was appointed secretary of state for war on Aug. 3,1914, a few days after Great Britain's declaration of war on Germany. He was regarded as England's greatest soldier and the decision of the government to entrust him with supreme direction of the war was received with unanimous approval.

As the war progressed and Great Britain's deficiencies in certain directions, particularly in regard to shortage of artillery ammunition, became fected to severe criticism, led by Lord Northcliffe. The secretary was charged with responsibility for failure to foresee the extraordinary demand for heavy shells, and as a result the ministry of munitions was formed, with David Lloyd George at its head.

Earl Kitchener's responsibilities were further lessened by the appointment of Gen. Sir William Robertson as chief of the Imperial staff in December of last year. It was reported at this time that friction had arisen between Earl Kitchener and Field Marshal French, then in command of the British forces in France. Shortly after the appointment of Gen. Robertson Field Marshal French relinquished his command.

Notwithstanding the criticism directed against Earl Kitchener his great accomplishments during the war are recognized universally. Foremost of his achievements is the creation from England's untrained manhood of a huge army. At the beginning of the war Great Britain had only a few hundred thousand trained men. Today more than 5,000,000 men are enrolled for the various branches of the service.

There have been no recent reports of Earl Kitchener's movements. He was last mentioned in the cable dispatches of Friday, when he went to Westminster Palace to be questioned by members of the House of Commons who were not satisfied with the conduct of the war. No intimation was given that he intended to leave England.

He grimly told the British people that they had a bigger war on their hands than they realized, and one that might last longer than they expected, but it was to be faced with entire confidence, and he, unsmiling, almost like a dehumanized machine, set about to make things hum. He had scarcely moved from Whitehead street when he made numerous changes in the personnel of the war office, which was said to be honeycombed with social and political favoritism.

After dispatching a few hundred thousand regulars to France and Belgium to help check the onrushing Germans, the war secretary began recruiting and organizing his army of millions. The British Isles were covered with signs and posters urging young men to join the colors. Kitchener went through the country superintending the drilling of the army. From time to time were reports indicating his failure to get the number of men he wanted, but within a year after the war opened Premier Asquith officially announced in Parliament that about 3,000,000 men had enlisted in the United Kingdom alone, and almost another million in the overseas dominions.

Sharply Criticised

Kitchener, however, was the object of no little criticism. There was much grumbling because of the strict censorship he imposed on newspapers and his utter disregard for war correspondents. Notwithstanding this, the British newspapers gave him native support prior to May, 1915. During the winter months the war secretary had announced the "big drive" would begin about the 1st of May. The battle of Neuve Chapelle occurred in May and England believed this was the beginning of the big drive. Shortly afterward reports reached England that the drive had halted owing to a shortage of munitions, especially high-explosive shells. A section of the London press then declared that Kitchener had made a serious mistake in providing large quantities of shrapnel and insufficient high explosives. Newspaper attacks went so far as to suggest his being displaced as war secretary, but the majority of the papers defended him. It was agreed that the raising of a big army and supplying munitions at the same time was too great a task for one man. The discussion developed the formation of a coalition cabinet and the creation of the new portfolio of minister of munitions, of which David Lloyd-George took charge, while Kitchener remained as war minister.

Came of Military Family.

Without his crowning achievements as the great organizer of the British campaign in the European war, Kitchener had already won wide and lasting fame by his many campaigns in Egypt, South Africa and in India.

He was born June 24, 1850, in county Kerry, Ireland, a fact that gave rise to a general belief that he was of Irish blood, but his parents were of French and English descent. His father was a soldier, but of no very high rank. He had managed to climb to the lieutenant-colonelcy of a dragoon regiment, when he retired to the estate in Ireland where Horatio Herbert Kitchener, the to-be-distinguished son, was born. Young Kitchener received his fundamental military education at Woolwich where he displayed only ordinary brilliancy, with the exception of his liking for mathematics. On graduating he received a commission in the Royal Engineers, but when not yet 21 years of age he attached himself to a French army in the Franco-Prussian war. He had been in the service only a short time when he contracted pneumonia during a balloon flight and had such a prolonged and serious illness that he had to give up further service for France. Kitchener's experience in European warfare—prior to his direction of the great war of 1914—therefore, had been limited only to a few balloon flights in France.

In 1874, when a British expedition was sent out to survey western Palestine, Kitchener was one of the eager volunteers accepted for the service. For months he traveled over the hills and valleys of this peaceable Bible land with his theodolite and surveying tape, and with this life in the open he grew to be a tall, gaunt subaltern with a hard face well burned. His contribution to the topographical knowledge of the Holy Land completed, young Kitchener was sent to Cyprus, which Great Britain had acquired, to organize a system of courts, a work in which he displayed administrative ability and tact.

Starts Egyptian Career.

It was while there, in 1882, that he took his first step on the path that was to lead him eventually to Khartoum. Trouble was already brewing in the Sudan. Hearing that the Egyptian army was being organized by Sir Evelyn Wood, young Kitchener sa whis opportunity with unerring instinct, and lost no time in offering his services. The military authorities, recognizing at once his insight into the native character, put him in the intelligence department, and from the very outset of his Egyptian career negotiations of the utmost importance were entrusted to him and carried out with invariable success. As an intelligence officer Kitchener accompanied Sir Herbert Stewart's desert column on that heroic but disastrous enterprise known as the Gordon relief expedition—the relief of Gen. Gordon from Khartoum, where he had been entangled during the evacuation of the Sudan.

Kitchener deeply took to heart the lessons of his fiasco, with its failure of transport and intelligence departments and avoided these troubles in the expedition which he himself led some years later. In the meantime Kitchener was employed in innumerable fights and raids against the dervishes or Mahdists of southern Egypt. In 1886 he became governor of the Red Sea territories and set in motion a series of raids on the notorious Osman Digna, the dervish leader. In one of these raids Kitchener's men were flanked and put to flight, during which he received a bullet which broke his jaw.

By this time much was heard in England of Kitchener's work in Egypt and when he returned there for a short rest he was received with honor and nominated aide-de-camp of Queen Victoria. With his health recruited, he went back to Egypt where, on the resignation of Sir Francis Grenfall, he was appointed sirdar (commander) of the Egyptian army. His really great career dates fro mthat time.

As an instance of the self-confidence with which Kitchener undertook his tasks in Egypt is recalled how he dealt with the war office as few generals before him ever dared. On one occasion he sent home for a special kind of gun. The war office suggested another kind. The sirdar repeated his orders. Next he was informed that the war office guns had been forwarded, whereupon he dispatched a politely insolent message home saying that he was very grateful, but the war office could keep its guns. His message read "I can throw stones at the dervishes myself." As a consequence, the guns he asked for were forwarded without delay.

Raised to Peerage

The Kitchener campaign that ended with the recapture of Khartoum was considered by military experts to perfectly organized and faultlessly conducted. The Egyptian army that Kitchener had worked up to such remarkable efficiency was, when he first took charge of it, a band of unpaid, unfed and undermined fellaheen. It was said to be an army "without stomach, heart or backbone," but Kitchener worked over these helpless reeds of broken natives and made of them some of the finest of black battalions.

The fight at Omdurman, Sept. 3,1898 just across the Nile from Khartoum, was the greatest battle of Kitchener's time in Egypt. Osman Digna faced him with 50,000 Mahdists, while he had not 20,000 men. When the battle was over, 11,000 of the Mahdists had been killed outright, 16,000 wounded and 4000 taken prisoners, while the English and Egyptian loss altogether was under 500 men.

With the capture of Khartoum, capital of the Soudan, which meant the reestablishment of British possession of these upper reaches of the Nile, Kitchener became the object of hero-worship in England. His campaign had been, and is to this day, much criticised, however, because of its ruthlessness. It was charged Kitchener trampled on his foes in an almost barbarous manner. On his return to England, however, he was generous enough to ask his countrymen to found a college at Khartoum wherein the sons of the dervish chiefs he had fought and overwhelmed might be educated in the knowledge of the west, a request that met with such response among the British people that the fund required was far over-subscribed.

For his triumphs in the Sudan he was raised to the peerage as Baron Kitchener of Khartum, and received the thanks of Parliament and a grant of $150,00. Shortly afterward he was promoted lieutenant-general and then chief of staff to Lord Roberts in the South African war, and on Lord Roberts' return to England in November 1900, succeeded him as commander-in-chief of that field. By constructing a 3500 mile chain of block houses he stopped the Boer raids and virtually ended the war in South Africa. This added to his popularity and prestige at home, and he was rewarded by the title of Viscount, promotion to the rank of general for distinguished services, the thanks of the Parliament and a grant of $250,000.

Immediately after the peace Gen. Kitchener went to India as commander-in-chief of the British forces there and in this position, which he held for seven years, he carried out not only many far-reaching administrative reforms, but a complete reorganization and strategical redisposition of the British and native forces. On leaving India in 1909 he was promoted to field marshal and appointed commander-in-chief and high commissioner in the Mediterranean and later on took a tour of inspection of the forces of the entire empire drawing up a scheme of defence of the overseas dominions.

He then returned to Egypt, the scene of his first triumph, in the capacity of British agent, and consul-general in Cairo—virtually a governor generalship of Egypt—and led in the economical development of the country, building new roads and irrigation projects on a large scale.

During all the years the British public had looked on Kitchener's silent, but effective work, they had never been able to fathom his personality. A cockney non-commissioned officer, who had seen much service under him summed up the general opinion when he said of Kitchener:

"'E's no talker. Not 'im. 'E's all steel and 'Ice."

His face was that of a man who neither asked for sympathy nor wanted it.

He had steady, blue-gray passionless eyes, and a heavy mustache covered a mouth, that shut close and firm like a wolf trap. He believed with all his might in the gospel of work. He had illimitable self-confidence. For bungling and faint-heartedness he was incapable of feeling sympathy or showing mercy; an officer who failed him once got no second chance. He had a grim laconic humor. "What is your taste in hairpins?" for instance, is said to have been the query with which he annihilated a demilitied officer. He was indifferent to popularity, particularly among women, and though feted all over the world in social circles, he never married. In 1910 he paid a brief visit to the United States during a trip around the world. At that time it came out in the New York papers that the great Kitchener was a "woman hater." He took occasion to deny this, and said the only reason he had never married was because he believed a man could not be a good soldier and a good husband at the same time.

Resolve to Succeed

Throw off the handicap of petty ills that make you grouchy, listless and depressed. Get at the root of your ailments—clear your digestive system of impurities, put it in good working order—keep it healthy with

BEECHAM'S PILLS

They act promptly on the stomach, liver and bowels, removing waste matters and purifying the blood. Not habit forming, never gripe, but leave the organs strengthened. To succeed in life, or work, first have a healthy body. This famous remedy will do much to

Help You

Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

A GREAT VOLUNTEER ARMY WORKING WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF FARMING

Washington, D. C., June 6—Nearly 770,000 persons, largely successful farmers, are now aiding the U. S. Department of Agriculture by furnishing information demonstrating the local usefulness of new methods, testing out theories, experimenting and reporting on conditions in their districts—by helping, in short, in almost every conceivable way to increase the knowledge of the department and to place that knowledge at the service of the people. This army of volunteers receives no pay from the government. Many of these co-operators are actuated solely by a wish to be of service to their neighbors. Others take part in this work because of their own keen interest in testing new methods, or in trying out for themselves crops either new to their own sections or imported from foreign countries through the department's plant explorers.

It is estimated that at least one farm out of every twenty is working in some way with the Department of agriculture and thus has become a centerof advanced agricultural information for its community. In addition to the farmers who work directly with the Department of Agriculture, there are thousands of others who render a similar valuable service to the scientists and field workers of the state agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

With such a large number of farmers willing to work with the department and the colleges and test out their recommendations, it is clear that a significant change has taken place from the day when the average farmer was decidedly a keptical about scientific agriculture and slow or unwilling to give attention to the recommendations of what many used to designate as "book farmers."

The wide use made by the department of this large number of practical farmers indicates clearly how erroneous wasthe once prevalent idea that agricultural scientists held themselves aloof and the the department of agriculture consisted mainly of college-trained men, who were far more at home in their offices or laboratories than on actual farms. As a matter of fact, the scientic agriculturist today does not attempt to evolve theories in the seclusion of a government building. It is true he may develop ideas in his laboratory, but before he is ready to advise farmers to adopt them he tries them outi n actual practice on government farms, and then calls on a large number of successful practical farmers to give these ideas an independent practical test on some of their own acres. In many other cases the scientist goes to the farmer both for his theory and practice. He studies and analyzes the practice of hundreds of thousands of practical farmers in an endeavor to find the scientific basis of underlying principle of farming methods which have through long years of practical experience, been found to be most successful for their farms and neighborhoods. Frequently the scientist finds in one community certain farmers who are sucessful and others who are unsuccessful. He searches forthe reasons for the success and failure of the two groups and then endeavors to make clear to the successful ones the scientific reason for their success and to develop sound rules which will enable the unsuccessful to apply to their own farms the methods employed by their prosperous neighbors. In many cases, therefore, the scientist's recommendation represents the consensus of opinion of a large number of successful grain growers, truck raisers, dairy men, or other classes of farm managers.

Of the 770,000 cooperators the great majority are men who farm for a living. A wide variety of other occupations is represented in the list, however, from the masters of merchant vessels who take meteorological observations for the Weather Bureau to the college presidents who aid in the educational extension work of the Department or the pig club boys who supply their neighbors with object lessons in the profitable raising of hogs. In a general way the cooperators may be divided into three classes; those who furnish the Department with specific information acquired in the course of their regular occupations; those who demonstrate in actual practice the agricultural methods recommended by the Department; and those who volunteer to perform with new crops and new methods the experiments which furnish science with the necessary data for practical recommendations.

Prominent in the first class are the 158,000 crop correspondents who make possible the government estimates of crop production and values. Trained experts in the Bureau of Crop Estimates take the reports of these men and by careful comparison and averaging arrive at a knowledge of actual conditions throughout the country which could not be obtained in any other way. The information thus secured and published by the Government is an invaluable guide to the farmers and business men of the country and an effective obstacle to reckless speculation and the manipulation of prices. Without such a system the knowledge possessed by any one individual would necessarily be limited to local conditions and it is no longer local but national and world-wide conditions that regulate business. This fact is occasionally overlooked by persons who are surprised to find that a short crop in their own section may be accompanied by low prices and are in consequence inclined to question the accuracy of the Government estimates.

A corresponding service is rendered the Weather Bureau by its corps of observers. The reports from sea captains and mates have already been mentioned. In addition, there are 4,500 observers who report temperature and rainfall regularly, 2,770 who display or disseminate forecasts and warnings, and 1,30 who report weekly during the crop growing season upon the effect of weather conditions.

In its researches and investigations the Department is also in great measure dependent upon reports from cooperators. Fifteen thousand railroad station agents, for example, have been instructed by railroad officials to furnish the Office of Markets and Rural Organization with postcard reports of shipments of perishable crops which are used in the market news service of the Office. This service was inaugurated last year to aid dealers and producers in the economical and efficient distribution and marketing of such crops as strawberries, cantaloupes, peaches, early onions, etc. Tariffs and other data are also supplied by the railroads, the cotton exchanges and individual firms send quotations, samples and other information; 400 cold storage plants report monthly on their holdings of apples; 600 millers, grain dealers, Chambers of Commerce, etc. furnish the Bureau of Plant Industry with data in connection with the work of grain standardization, and 1,200 creameries and cheese factories report to the Bureau of Animal Industry. These, of course, are only a few instances out of many. They serve to show, however, the ways in which the Department keeps in touch with practical business conditions and is assisted by the same men whom it is working to assist.

In the second class of cooperators are the thousands of farmers who, under the supervision of Department specialists are working out on their own farms the methods recommended by scientific agriculture; the boys and girls of the pig, poultry, corn and canning clubs who are demonstrating the neglected possibilities of profit in these fields; the women who have adopted for their own benefit and as a means of instructing their neighbors, improved methods in housekeeping; the 50,940 members of the Farm Bureaus and County Associations which support county agents in the Northern and Western States; nearly 10,000 leaders in club work for community welfare, and the state officials who aid in extension work, in the distribution of animal serums and vaccine and in other ways.

This demonstration work is of the utmost importance in the spread of sound agriculture. It is almost impossible to name the many forms in which it is being carried on, but one instance of its effect in Alabama is illuminating. A few years ago crimson clover was an unknown crop in that state. The Department decided after considerable study that it was one of the most suitable legumes for the section and determined to introduce it. Ten farmers each in 10 counties agreed to plant one acre as an experiment. Two years later there were 250,000 acres in crimson clover in Alabama. The object lesson had had its effect.

Another important demonstration in progress at the present time is concerned with cultural methods for sugar beets. In this 1,000 farmers are taking part. Another thousand in the arid areas of the Great Plains are planting trees to make shelter-belts as recommended by the Department and are making their farms a meeting place for their neighbors. In the cotton belt 80 farmers are demonstrating the advantages of superior varieties and improved cultural methods and 50 in South Carolina and Alabama are showing how to breed wilt-resistant cotton and are producing for sale seed of varieties developed by the Department.

The third way in which farmers are actively cooperating with the Department is in the conduct of experiments. These are as varied as the demonstrations. One man, for example, reports regularly on his progress in breeding ostriches while more than 11,000 are growing the plants which the Department introduces from foreign countries. Sixty farmers are now furnishing the land and labor for experiments in corn improvement and 30 are aiding the tobacco work of the Department in the same way. Seed corn furnished by the Department is being tested by 600 farmers who, to a certain extent, are also demonstrating the varieties they test.

Without the assistance which it received in these and similar ways the Department of Agriculture could not do the work it does. The fact that hundreds of thousands of practical farmers and business men find it worth their while to devote time to the Department's undertakings indicates that they believe them vital to their own affairs.

THE RIGGS' BANK DECISION

Comptroller's Position Largely Upheld

New York.—In a decision by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, inthe equity case of the Riggs National Bank against the comptroller of the currency, the secretary of the Treasury and the treasurer of the United States, the court offers an opinion which is decidedly at variance with the first interpretation of the decision, printed in this and other newspapers on June 1. It is only fair to the Administration's financial officers to say that the court, to a very large extent, upheld the position taken by the comptroller of the currency. The opinion extends to 72 folios and, to a lay mind, is wordy and involved. One lawyer who read it, impatiently declared that it almost needed another adjudication to decide upon its meaning.

It does, however, disclose the fact that in the opinion of the court, the comptroller has the power to impose penalties for non-compliance with his demand for reports. In the Riggs case, however, the comptroller did not take the necessary steps to demand the fine before proceeding summarily to collect it. Therefore, that part of the case was decided in favor of the Riggs Bank. Every other count in the bill was decided adversely to the Riggs Bank and substantially in favor of the comptroller. So far from the court holding "that the reports must be only on the condition of the bank and not deal with the banks' management," the opinion quotes from United States vs. Graves, 53 Fed. Rep. 644.

"What is the object of these reports" (the general reports) "to the comptroller? Undoubtedly to advise him as to the condition and method of management of the bank."

Thirteen pages of the report, from folio 50, upon which this occurs, contain a discussion on this point, upon which the comptroller is upheld.

There is no other inference from the opinion of the court than that the comptroller is restrained from collecting the $5000 fine he imposed merely because he did not follow the correct procedure. Whether such power should be lodged with the comptroller of the currency, or whether that officer is superfluous under the federal reserve system, need not be here discussed. The effect of the decision is as here stated.

Never can tell when you'll mash a finger or suffer a cut, bruise, burn or scald. Be prepared. Thousands rely on Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Your druggist sells it. 25c and 50c.

Out of respect for the day every household in the city should display the National Emblem on Wednesday, the birthday of the Stars and Stripes.

NOTICE

Persons owning or keeping dogs which have not been on or before June 10th, 1916, licensed for the ensuing year as provided by Chapter 60, Laws of 1891, will be summoned before the Municipal Court and dealt with according to the law.

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Dog Officer.

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WOOL
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Factory output four month to May 1, upwards of fourteen millions. Increase of over two millions in four months. Largest selling brand of 10c Cigars in the world.
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Home Washing Co.,
LIZZIE M. GROVER, Prop.
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to supply you with the very best wines and liquors that it is possible for us to secure. How well we succeed in this direction you can best determine by giving our goods a trial. Make that trial now and enjoy real satisfaction.

JOSEPH SACCO,
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A STRANGE THING

It is, that more people do not realize the true economy of having footwear mended by experts. Why suffer needlessly with stiff new shoes that hurt when you can have your comfortable old ones made to look like new and to give you good service for a long time, if you bring them to us for work in shoe repairing?

Give our careful work in this line a fair trial. We get all orders out promptly.

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G. O. P. NOMINEE OUT AGAINST HYPHENISM

Hughes' Policy "Out and Out American, Nothing Else," He Says, in Reply to Questions as to German-American Support

New York, June 13.—Charles E. Hughes, in response to questions put to him today by newspaper men in regard to his attitude towards the support offered him by German-Americans, said his position was "one of undiluted Americanism."

"I stated my position clearly," said the Republican presidential candidate, "in my telegram to the convention.

"My attitude is one of undiluted Americanism and anybody that supports me is supporting an out-and-out American and an out-and-out American policy; absolutely nothing else."

Oscar S. Straus, former candidate for Governor of New York on the Progressive ticket, sent a telegram to Mr. Hughes today pledging his support.

The telegram reads:

"In recognition of your splendid public record and relying upon your unflinching stand for a complete and unalloyed Americanism, with the single devotion to the highest welfare of all our people and the ideals of social justice that have so endeared to us the visioned leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, every genuine Progressive should in my judgment give you his enthusiastic support. You will certainly have mine."

New York, June 13.—Plans for the major offensive of Charles Evans Hughes, Republican presidential candidate, into the enemy's country, will probably be made today, when W. Murray Crane, one of the Republican "big three," rambles into Hughes's red tapestried receiving room for a "little talk."

Whether Crane will be accompanied by others of the powers was not made known. It is expected however, that the others may delay their visit until time for the formal notification of Hughes that he has been selected Republican standard bearer. This will be some time before next Tuesday. On that day he will go to Brown University at Providence to attend the 25th reunion of his class.

Just what Crane has in mind in the way of campaign is not known. He is pursuing the tactics of the Chicago convention—working quietly—Roosevelt calls it "pussyfooting."

Hughes will not march in the preparedness parade in Washington today, being too busy here. In lieu of marching he has written William M. Gude of Washington: "I have the deepest interest in this patriotic movement."

It is not Justice Hughes nor Gov. Hughes these days, but Mr. Hughes—plain Mr. Hughes. The candidate has let his preference for the layman title be known, and now "Governor," by which every New Yorker addressed him, is used only by newcomers. Hughes expects to be busy all day conferring with the political powers and receiving congratulations of personal friends.

J. E. Lutz of Vernon, Tex., came all the way from home to congratulate Hughes and tell him that Texas would be on the right side.

Herbert Parsons, New York member of the national committee, assured Hughes that there is "nothing to it."

S. C. Bowen, once a member of Hughes' Sunday school class at the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, was a caller.

A high percentage of the callers on the candidate are bearded.

OFFERS MEASURE BARRING JUDGES FROM RUNNING

Washington, June 13.—Senator Thomas, Colorado, today introduced a resolution for an amendment to the constitution prohibiting members of the Supreme court being candidates for public office. This is in line with the Democratic program to assail Justice Hughes' action in leaving the bench for the Republican nomination.

MINNESOTA MOOSERS FOR HUGHES, HE SAYS

St. Paul, June 13.—"Minnesota Progressives are likely to support Hughes" said C. W. Halbert, state chairman, tonight. "It is to be borne in mind that the selection of Mr. Hughes by the Republicans is not a victory for the reactionaries, but really a victory for Mr. Roosevelt, who put them in a position where they had to nominate such a man."

He refuses to commit himself further, but says to wait until after the national committee meets June 25.

U. S. AMAZES OWN CITIZENS SAYS SYDNEY BROOKS.

London, June --Writing to a London newspaper, Sydney Brooks declares that American citizens are amazed and puzzled by the facts about their own country which the great war has revealed.

He says:

"That America should puzzle an outsider like myself is nothing. But that Americans themselves should be bewildered by their own country, should confess their inability to explain it, should be at a loss to diagnose its state of mind or to say whither, if anywhere, it is tending—this is really curious and really important.

"Once the easiest country in the world to understand, America has become one of the most difficult. Even the shrewdest native judges admit themselves baffled. The war has revealed to them a new America, of which they hardly profess to know anything. Those of them who are of British stock not only feel themselves strangers in their own land, but are aware that their position as the governing race is being sharply challenged. It is not in Flanders or on the North Sea alone that the Anglo-Saxondom is having to fight to hold its own.

"It would be difficult to exaggerate the quite tragic despair with which thousands, and I dare say tens of thousands, of Americans exhibit their doubts and their confusion and their distress. Men whose names are known the world over and who have held some of the highest offices in the republic have confessed to me that they are wholly at sea, that America seems to them a chaos in which all the familiar lights and landmarks have been submerged, and that there is little or nothing left which they dare take for granted.

"What troubles them more than any thing else is to find themselves surprised by the war into the suspicion that the United States is not a nation. 'This war,' they say, 'has found us out. We trusted to our school system to assimilate all these aliens in our midst. We see now that it has failed, that racialism is rampant among us, and that there are men calling themselves Americans who are ready to sacrifice every thing that is most distinctly American in the interests of the European country from which they came.

"'But it is not only,' they go on, 'this ugly spectre of internal division that frightens us. We have been forced into the belief that, apart altogether from the German-Americans and the other hyphenated hybrids, this country is too vast and its population at present too scattered and its component parts too heterogeneous to allow of any genuine national compactness either of thought or action.

"'Our Federal system, too, is having its revenge upon us. Our people have a strong local patriotism. It centres in the town or village in which they live. Sometimes it embraces the state. Very rarely does it embrace the country as a whole. We have next to no national consciousness, for the average American America is the world and his own community the most important part in it.'

"There is a good deal of truth in these lamentations. The war has long since disappeared from the front page of the majority of the newspapers in the middle west. What happens in Jonesville, Ohio, interests the citizens of Jonesville very much more than what is happening in Europe. Talk to him of democracy being imperilled or of the immediate menace to the United States that would follow on a German triumph, and he either does not understand or simply laughs. He has never seen the sea; it has never occurred to him, and he does not, in fact, believe that America could even be invaded, much less conquered; and outside the Monroe doctrine, which no two Americans can be got to interpret in the same way, he has no conception of anything that could be called a foreign policy, and no desire for one.

"What is Europe to him? The American continent is good enough and big enough for him and his children and his children's children. In his busy, self-complacent isolation he thinks of his country as something apart from the rest of the universe, a favored land in which peace is always to flourish, prosperity to increase automatically, and where millions are to enjoy the well-being and the social and industrial and educational opportunities that in less happier countries have been reserved for the few.

"He looks down at us in our European shambles and just pities us as victims of a madness that he is very determined shall not invade his own land or interfere with his own absorbing affairs. In absolute individualist, he has little sense of the state, and takes a quite cool and prudential view of what 'national honor' and 'national dignity' require of his country. His strongest conviction on the submarine issue, for instance, is that American citizens ought to be forbidden to travel in any ships belonging to any of the belligerent powers, and that those who defy the prohibition should do so at their own risk and without in any way involving the government.

"For the same reasons he is dead against intervention in Mexico. Americans who go down into a notoriously turbulent country seeking their fortunes have no right, he thinks, to expect the protection of their government. When they are killed and their property destroyed his instinctive comment is that they were looking for trouble and found it, and that any way it is no concern of his. He resents the manifold affronts that have been put upon his country by the German government and by German agents and sympathizers all around him, but his resentment quickly evaporates in the excitement of his next business 'deal.'

"There are many millions of Americans of this type, and they come nearer I suppose, to being for peace at any price than any community that the world has yet seen. Their women-folk are even more thorough-going in their opposition to war on any pretext or for any cause."

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The annual meeting of the Portsmouth Building and Loan Association will be held at their room, National block, Wednesday evening, June 14, at 8 o'clock. Election of officers.

JOHN PENDER, Secretary.

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The American league race so far has been one where the reverse English has been the rule. Several of the teams which were figured as sure tail enders have been gunning up things in an uncanny way by walkpong everything and everybody in sight and giving themselves the appearance of champions. Those who were figured as sure semi-finalists have been groggy from the start.

But it seems to us that another month will find conditions normal once more; will see the spring flowers faded and the long bloom plants in their fullest blossom.

In our opinion the Indians have shot heir bolt—and the Senators will soon seek lower levels. The Indians have been the surprise of the baseball year. Those who have analyzed their work to date feel, however, that they have played beyond themselves, and at the same time have gathered in all the breaks.

In the sixth city the folks threaten tar and feathers for anyone who opinions that he Indians won't finish one, two three. But it is hard to figure out such a high place for the Indians in October, after one has viewed the doings of the other seven clubs. In Cleveland they overlooked the fact that the team as a whole, is a weak hitting combination, which, up to the present has been extremely lucky, inasmuch as the bulk of the sway exudda by its hirelings have come at critical moments.

That's luck to hit always when hit mean runs—to never to waste hits. And that's what has happened to the Cleveland team. Furthermore their young pitchers have been breezing along at a wonderful clip. Sooner or later they must slip a bit. The strain will tell. And then the Indians must slip gradually down the chutes.

The Senators have been blessed by inclement weather throughout the spring. This has enabled Clark Griffith to work Walter Johnson in about every third game. That is a huge advantage for the Washington crowd. But when the double header season gets under way and Johnson will be able to work only once in every five or six games, a different story can be written concerning Washington.

The Senators have a fair ball team without Johnson; a mighty good ball team with him. But it isn't a club that looks good enough, to win the pennant when compared with several other outfits of the Johnsonian circuit.

Having looked at all of the eight clubs we have come to believe that the Red Sox, Yankees and probably the White Sox will be in the final drive for the batting honors unless all present signs point wrong. If the Yankee batters ever come out of their two months slump, they will prove to be the most dangerous club in the league. This is not said merely because we happen to live in Gotham and like to speak kindly concerning the home team. It is because the Yankees have shown that if their men ever begin to hit they are going to travel with reckless speed.

Since the season began the Yankees have been hovering near first place. They have accomplished this despite the fact that their heavy hitters—Baker, Magee, Gedeon, Pipp and Gilhooley have amassed a grand average of little more than 200. Sooner or later these boys are going to begin hoeing the offerings of the opposition. Then something is likely to happen.

Furthermore the Yankees have had to get along without any real help from their veteran rurling trio—Caldwell, Keating and Fisher. The three are warm weather men. The torrid spell is almost on us. They will take advantage of that and soon ought to be pitching much tighter games than they did during the first month or two.

The Tigers aren't out of the race by any means—but they aren't in it. Putrid pitching in spots and weak hitting on other occasions has been the cause for the Detroit slip. The pitchers may come around within the next few weeks. If they do, and the clubbers begin finding the ball again, the Tigers will do some nasty climbing. But if the pitchers don't cease being so charitable towards the enemy the so charitable towards the enemy the Tigers may be counted out of it.

It is somewhat surprising that the Browns occupy such a lowly position. They look good on the field. They seem to be able to hit and they have some good pitchers. But they have been unfortunate because when their pitchers are going strong the Browns have an off day at the bat; when batters are mauling the offerings of the rival twirlers, the pitchers have an off day.

The Red Sox got away well, slipped back, but just now are getting into their stride. The loss of Speaker has been more serious than was at first expected, but even without him, the Bostonians have great offensive and defensove power. And the clas sof defensive power. Aid class eventually will assert itself.

The Athletics have furnished a huge surprise by their unexpected strength. They cannot win the pennant. That is almost as certain as day follows night. But they can make a heap of trouble for the opposing clubs. The new pitching phenom—Elmer Myers—whom Connie Mack has uncovered, is proving to be one of the hardest men in the league to beat.

The White Sox at last are beginning to come. The banging persons, who vacated for a spell, are banging again and the pitchers are rounding into shape nicely. If one Clarence Rowland only handles things right from now on, the Sox will be among the toppers along about July 4th—and stick there for an indefinite period.

Fortune hasn't smiled with any real sweetness upon Joe Jackson. His achievements over the sweep of four campaigns were great enough to cause him to be heralded as the 'greatest player in the game.' But fate kept Ty Cobb in the frolic and Joe never has ranked better than a runner up.

Cobb has acted as an eclipse of Jackson's greatness. No matter what deeds Joe performed; Ty went just a little beyond—just enough farther to cloud the brilliance of the "shoeless wonder."

Back in 1911 Joe's first full season as a major leaguer, he clubbed for the wonderful average of 408. In the entire forty year history of the modern game, only about half a dozen batters have gone beyond 400. It would seem that such a showing with the bludgeon must win the batting honors for the southern batting demon. But it didn't because that was the year when Ty Cobb slugged to his record mark of 420 and Joe finished second.

The folowing season, 1912, Jackson hit for 395, and Cobb again beat him to the wire with 410. No matter how well Joe performed, Ty's accomplishments were a bit greater. And fate seemed to have had a hand in it, because when Ty has slumped, a jinx has also affected Joe. Luck never has been with Jackson. The "breaks" have gone to Cobb all of them.

In 1913 Jackson hit for 373 and Cobb went 390. In 1914 Jackson dropped to 338 and Cobb to 368. Last season Cobb hit 370 while Joe's total was only 308. Had Joe amassed his 408 and 390 averages in any other years than 1911 or 1912 he would have acquired the honor of being the batting leader of the Johnson circuit. But fortune has ruled that he should always hit below Cobb.

This season the same state of affairs exists. Cobb hasn't been breezing along as merrily as of yore. If he finishes around 360 for the year he will be surprising many. Jackson has beaten that mark three times out of five. His grand average from 1911 to 1915 inclusive is 364. But now that the opportunity is before him, Joe doesn't seem to be able to grasp it. Ty isn't connecting with any degree of frequency—but Joe is hitting with lesser degree.

Five years a big league star; five years of hitting for an average of 364; once a 408 hitter, but never the batting leader, that is Joe's history.

Many folks have the idea that Joe is called "shoeless" because he used to play in his bare feet down south. The "shoeless" title came about in this way:

Jackson's own baseball shoes were missing one day just before game time in the little southern town where he performed early in his youth. Another player with an extra pair of shoes loaned them to Joe. The shoes were far too small for Jackson but he squeezed his feet into them in some way and proceeded to his work.

Along about the fourth inning the shoes hurt Jackson so much that he took them off while in the outfield, laying them in the grass alongside. For two or three innings he got away with it— no one discovered that he was playing in his stocking feet. But a short time later he had to race in back of the infield for a texas leaguer and then the stockinged feet were noticed.

"You've got a shoeless player, eh?" commented the rival manager, and ever afterward Joe became known as the "shoeless wonder."

Having tasted the sweetnes sof being batting champion, Larry Doyle, the Giant captain is trying to accomplish the trick again.

Doyle got away poorly during the first two or three weeks of the 1916 campaign and then he began to hit. He slammed the offerings of the western flingers to the far corners and the Giants got back from their triumphal tour in the sunset region.

Doyle lifted himself from an inconspicuous position to one near the top.

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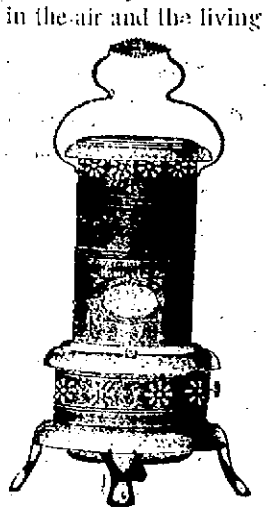

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WHOLE GREEK ARMY IS ORDERED TO DISBAND

London, June 13.—As was suggested would be the case the Germans have come to the aid of the sorely pressed Austrians and by attempting an offensive in the north and by their presence and help in Bukowina are trying to relieve the pressure which the great Russian drive is exerting on their ally. The Russian offensive from the Pripet to Bukowina is proceeding virtually unchecked except in a section towards the southern end of the line, where the Germans and Austrians are said to have held General Brusiloff's troops in check. The fighting occurred northwest of Buczacz. The Austrians admit a further retirement in northeastern Bukowina, but apparently are offering much stiffer resistance here and elsewhere than at the outset of the Russian drive.

The Allies at last have grasped the Balkan nettle. Greece is being disarmed by their order, the king having been forced to order a demobilization of the entire Greek army. The weapon used to accomplish this result was a blockade of the ports of Greece by the Allies and the placing of an embargo on Greek ships in British and French ports. The steps were taken as a result of the occupation of Greek fortresses in Macedonia by Bulgaria at the end of May. The Allies were aroused by negotiations which were opened with Bulgaria and Germany by Premier Skouloudis and a few days ago the British government announced that steps would be taken to prevent Greece from providing the Central Powers with supplies. On June 10, King Constantine ordered the twelve senior classes of the army to be demobilized, and now comes complete demobilization. Coincident with thi saction comes renewed indications of impending military activity in the Balkans. The Russian thrust against the Austrians carries as far south as the Roumanian frontier, there have been recent troop movements reported on both sides of the front north of Salonika and today comes the announcement in a Salonika despatch that [illegible] are bombarding the Bulgarian Black Sea coast from Port Lagos to [illegible]. Bulgaria has closed her frontier on the Roumanian boundary, which indicates troop movements.

Further inroads upon the defenses of Verdun have been made by the Germans. In a general attack last night east of the Meuse they penetrated French trenches on Hill 321, almost directly north of the fortress and about three and three-quarters miles from it. The French are fighting desperately here and all along their front northeast of Verdun to avoid being pushed back upon their second line of fortifications, but bit by bit the Crown Prince's troops are gaining ground.

Smash Through Fild Forts

Petrograd, June 13.—All the special despatches from the front remark on the fine work of the Russian artillery, to which the recent swift advance is mainly attributed. They contend that the Russian advance proves that the German-constructed field fortresses of steel and concrete, which were supposed to be impregnable, can be taken by assault, despite all the latest scientific devices. The incomparable Russian guns and mining, says one correspondent, made short work of fivefold fortified lines. It is reported that in some places, where the Austrian preparations were most elaborate, the Russians captured twelve lines of intrenchments in rapid succession, while armored motor cars supplemented the cavalry in pursuit of the retreating forces. The pursuit was facilitated by the excellence of the roads, which the Austrians had constructed for their own transports. Northwest of Tarnapol the Russians employed gas reservoirs captured from the Austrians, "overwhelming the enemy with his own poisonous fumes." Lutsk was surrounded by 19 rows of entanglements when the Russians received the order to storm the place at dawn on Wednesday. The issue hung in the balance until noon; then a breach was made in the Austrian position. The town of Dubnow, say the despatches, was almost demolished by the Russian artillery fire which preceded its occupation. Before their departure the Austrians removed all the civilians capable of working.

Report Czernowitz Occupied by Russians.

A rumor is in circulation here that the Russians have occupied Czernowitz capital of the Austrian crownland of Bukowina. The rumor lacks official confirmation, but it has been given color by the capture of Dobronovitze, a commanding point ten miles northeast. The Russian line here extends to Okna. From both these points, good roads lead direct to Czernowitz and according to military authorities they are the only points in this direction capable of defense. A telegram received from Bucharest, Roumania, says the Austrian army has evacuated Czernowitz and moved to a line four miles to the west.

Greek Army Demobilizes

Athens, June 13.—King Constantine has recided to order the complete demobilization of the Greek army.

There is a divergence of opinion here over the holding up by the Entente governments of the presentation to Greece of their conditions on which the blockade will be raised. It is believed that the conditions call for a demobilization of the Greek army and a change in the chief of police, thus drawing the teeth of the present government.

The American legation is being bombarded by protests from American business representatives in all parts of Greece against the blockade. Tobacco valued at $2,500,000 belonging to American firms is being held up at Kavala.

The officers of the newspapers which have supported former premier Venizelos were made the objects of a hostile demonstration Monday. The demonstrators were composed mainly of those who had been spectators earlier at a horse show in the stadium which was attended by King Constantine and the royal family.

Pierce Line at One Point

Paris, June 13.—German troops last night renewed the attack over the whole section of the Verdun front west of Thiaumont farm. They succeeded in entering some advanced trenches at one point, but were repulsed everywhere, the French War Office announced today.

The French trenches penetrated by the Germans are on the eastern slope of Hill 321, to the west of Thiaumont farm.

West of the Meuse there were no important actions during the night. The bombardment was heavy in the region of Chattancourt.

The text of the communication follows:

"On the left bank of the river Meuse there has been a bombardment in the region of Chattancourt. On the right bank of the river the Germans yesterday evening renewed their attacks along the entire section to the west of the Thiaumont farm, and they penetrated some of the advanced trenches of our line along the slopes on the east side of hill No. 321.

"Everywhere else the German attacks were repulsed under the French fire. The night passed in relative quiet elsewhere on the front."

Curtain of Fire Stops Assaults

The official communication issued by the War Office last night reads:

"On the right bank of the Meuse, after powerful artillery preparation, the Germans directed all day successive attacks against our positions north of the Thiaumont fortification. Despite the importance of the effectives and the violence of the assaults, our curtain of fire and the fire of our infantry everywhere stopped the advances of the enemy, whose losses were serious.

"The bombardment extended, besides to the whole region west and south of Fort Vaux and to our second lines in the Souville-Tavennes section.

"On the left bank an artillery action occurred in the region north of Chattancourt, but no infantry action.

"The usual cannonading was carried out on the rest of the front."

ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF POTASH

Washington, June 14—That an attempt to abate a serious nuisance, which was menacing the orange groves of California may result in giving the country an adequate supply of potash for fertilizing purposes and thus free the United States from its absolute dependence upon Germany for this much-needed commodity, isthe belief of many chemical experist, and while the United States government chemists say it is too early to make a sweeping prediction, they too are optomistic and are conducting their investigations along these lines.

In the past the U. S. has paid tribute to Germany to the extent of $20,000 a year for potash, so necessary for enriching the soil, especially in the cotton growing districts ofthe south. The European war however, stopped these importations, and necessity be- In the stern mother of invention, the federal chemists and others accelerated theirefforts towards finding a potash supply in this country. The latest discoveries which promise to free the U. S. from the dominance of Germany in regard to this valuable product, came about accidentally, as have many other important discoveries. A great cement mill in the orange growing regions of California are sending tons of dust daily into the air, the winds carrying the dust and depositing it on the orange groves much to their detrimen. When the owners protested the cement mill men began buying in the nearest groves at $1,000 an acre but finally had to give this up as being too expensive. Suits were filed and injunctions asked. About this time the attention of the cement mill owners was attracted to an invention of Dr. F. G. Cottrell forthe precipitation of dusts from smelters fumes. Dr. Cottrell who later became the chief metallurgist of the United States Bureau of Mines worked out this process while a professor atthe University of California several years ago. The cement mill men decided to experiment with the new invention and the Cottrell process was installed. The surprising result was that he new process not only eliminated the dust fumes, but gave the cement people a product that contained a great amount of potash. The results are said to have been so satisfactory that it was thought for a while that the potash might prove to be the main product of some cement mills, with the manufacture of cement only a byproduc. This has not exactly come about but the cement company last year, with potash at war time prices, sold $100,000 worth, and it is said that the profit was $80,000.

The result of this has been that the cement companies generally are now taking notice. Another company near Hagerstown, Md., which from its location did not have to bother about the dust nuisance, is voluntarily putting in the Cottrell process in order to save potash which it estimates to amount to four tons a day. Some cement mill men declare that the present mills in this country, properly equipped are capable of turning out 100,000 tons of potash yearly which is about one fourth of the amont imported from Germany in normal times. It is further declared that there will be sufficient incentive to establish new mills located near deposits that are rich in potash andthat in the future no cement mill will have a hapzazard location. It is even intimated that mills may be erected in certain parts of the country for the purpose of making potash the main product and cement the by-product.

The belief is prevalent among those who are interested that as a byproduct in the manufacture of cement, potash can be made at such a price as to make it profitable in normal times at normal prices.

The stopping of the dust nuisance in California by the use of Cottrell process has suggested another field of endeavor. Now chemists are talking of applying this process for the obtaining of potash from the gases of the blast furnaces in the manufacture of pig iron. Charles Catlet of Staunton, Va., a widely known chemist and metallurgical expert, makes the statement that the by-products that can be collected from the blast-furnace gases are sufficient in value to affect profoundly the question of the manufacture of iron in certain sections and from certain materials. He refers to the making of potash from blast-furnace gases as a contribution to industrial preparedness which may aid in the movement which seeks to produce all necessary things within our borders. Mr. Catlett gives one instance where by-products valued at $24 might be made along with each ton of iron produced. He says further that, the interesting thing about the potash is that it is apt to folow the siliceous impurities, so that those furnaces that are at a disadvantage on account of what is spoken of as low grade material may by the utilization of the by- products produce iron cheaper than other furnaces which are at present blessed with the finest raw materialt.

As the obtaining of potash as a by-product is a metallurgical process, the United States Bureau of Mines is much interested in the question and has been encouraging the development of the process. In commenting upon the recent discoveries, Van H. Manning, director of the bureau of mines, has in co-operation with the geological survey and bureau of soils, been studying the question of obtaining potash as a by-product in various existing industries from the standpoint of by-product production from already established industries, the two possibilities which stand out with the greatest probability of being able to really meet the whole or a large part of our national demand for potash are the manufacture of hydraulic cements and iron smelting. While the recovery of potash from cement manufacture is in itself so newa development that its wide reaching significance, not only to agriculture but possibly even to the building trade themselves, is not yet generally appreciated, still it has gone far enough to arouse thoroughly the cement manufacturers of the country to its importance, and the character and local distribution of this industry is such as to insure pretty well a quite general adoption of the potash by-product feature wherever feasible and advantageous. It also seems probablea that in the location of new cement mills the matter of the potash content of the raw materials will come to be one of the normal determining factors.

With regard to potash : iron-blast furnaces much less progress has yet been made. The bureaus metallurgists believe there are possibilities there quite comparable to these in the cement mills, and have been urging upon those in authority in the industry the importance of not only a careful examination of blast-furnace dusts and gases for the potash, but likewise systematic studies on the effect on operating conditions of the same, with the object of obtaining the maximum possible yield of potash. There is, as far as I know, but one company in the U. S. producing potash from blast furnace gases in commercial quantities. Even this at present is on a relatively small scale and the company seems to be as yet rather recitent on the subject. The bureau of mines has so far refrained from attempting to publish actual estimates of what might be produced in this way, since potash has been so generally ignored in the chemical work of the iron industry and a review of the whole field would be necessary before one could safely draw definite conclusions. Furthermore the question of just how much of the potash recoverable appears as cyanide and how much as carbonate, sulphate or other compound is an important one to be determined experimentally under varying conditions, so this will have a very direct bearing on its adaptability for agricultural or other uses. The bureau of soils has caled particular attention to the fact that potash from new sources should not be indiscriminately used as a fertilizer until after careful investigation of its availability for this purpose and freedom from injurious substances.

The bureau of mines has been attempting to folow up this subject and collect the necessary information wherever possible, but the limited funds at its disposal for such work make the process necessarily slower than could be desired. For this reason it is all the more earnestly desired to obtain the cordial co-operation of al lthose in a position to aid in the accumulation of data, and, particularly in the study of variation of operating conditions on potash elimination. However, the country is making such progress in solving the problems that have been put up to it by the inconvenience of the great war and it now looks as if in the future we will be able to make for ourselves all ofthese products for which we have had to depend on foreign countries. I am told that the by-product coke ovens now under construction will be capable of an output of 200,000 tons of coke a month. What this means in by products is of immense importance to the country industrially."

In the Treatment of Tuberculosis

remember that first aid to relief is found in abundance of fresh air—day and night—freedom from over-exertion, and pure food.

Attention to these matters should do much to arrest the progress of the malady, but in many cases there is need for extra help. Where Nature has to work with a weakened body her power is limited.

Under such circumstances, try Eckman's Alterative, which has been used with large benefit by many sufferers. In numerous cases it has helped to bring about recovery. Also, it has been successful in treating asthma and bronchial troubles.

And since it contains no opiates, narcotics or habit-forming drugs its use is not attended with danger. At your druggist's.

Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia.

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Portsmouth, N. H.

TOM MOORE

BEING ONE REASON WHY MOORE IS HIS OWN BARGER NOW

Tom Moore is a slender young Irishman of more than ordinarily acute sensibilities. Also, he is one of the stars of Pathe's "Who's Guilty?" series of photo-novels which the Arrow Film Corporation has produced. And his work on the screen makes him just that much more sensitive to every-day impressions. Which leads up to the reason why Moore now shaves himself.

Recently he had a few minutes between the scenes and so he chased out of the Arrow studios up in Yonkers, thinking to utilize the time to get his hair cut in a neighboring barbershop. Shortly after he had seated himself in the chair he noticed that the barber's dog sat down right next to the chair and began intently to watch the barber work.

"Pretty nice dog, that," said the genial Moore.

"Yes, sir," from the barber.

"He seems to like to watch you at your work," continued Moore.

"Oh, it isn't just that, sir," said the barber. "You see, I sometimes make a mistake and snip off a little bit of a customer's ear."

And that barber still is wondering when he will see Moore again.

TOM MOORE FINDS THE BUSINESS END OF A DOG

Tom Moore, who is co-starred with Anna Nilsson in the new "Who's Guilty?" series of photo-novels, which the Arrow Film Corporation has produced for release through the Pathe Exchanges, once served an enlistment in the New York National Guard. Until recently he had never told why he so summarily left the militia service. Now he lets the cat—or dog—out of the bag.

It seems that Moore was doing sentinel duty one night in the annual camp. A rather flea-bitten dog prowled along Moore's dimly lighted post and bothered the young soldier nearly to death. Moore ended the affair in his own way.

The next morning he was summoned before his company commander. "Moore!" said the officer, "here's a young woman who says, you killed her dog last night. What about it?"

"He did it, I know he did it," sobbed Moore's female accuser. "My dog was dead right where that soldier paraded back and forth. I think it's a crime to kill a defenseless dog like that!"

"Nothing defenseless about that dog," cheerily answered Moore. "He took a good bite at my leg—so I jammed my bayonet into him."

"Why stick him with your bayonet? Why," asked the captain, "didn't you defend yourself with the butt of your rifle?"

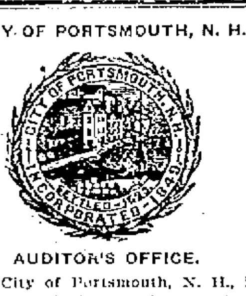
"Hah!" retorted Moore. "Why didn't the dog bite me with his tail?"

ELECTRICIAN LOSES LIFE WHERE PEARL WHITE DARED

Positive proof of the real danger which Pearl White, "Pathe's peerless girl," underwent when she painted the wall sign on the top of the Gerard Building, New York, a few days ago, was furnished by the fatal fall of an electrician from the same building on the afternoon of the 9th. The electrician, Martin by name, was making use of the electric sign as a ladder, just as Miss White did, and losing his footing, fell twenty stories to the street.

Pearl White, the "peerless fearless" (take it from the press agent) girl of the Pathe "Iron Claw" serial, laughed so hard in the telling of this one that we don't know whether we have it straight or not. However, last week, Pearl had occasion to hire a woman to come in and do work by the day. She was an English woman, and her references and appearance were all in her favor. Everything was settled but the consideration of wages. "What is your price?" asked Pearl. "If I eats myself, two dollars and a quarter," said the woman; "if you eats me, one seventy-five."

CITY OF PORTSMOUTH, N. H.



AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

The City of Portsmouth, N. H., invites proposals for printing and binding the folowing reports:

300 City Reports, paper covers.
50 City Reports, cloth covers.
300 Reports, Board of Instruction, paper covers.
100 Reports, City Auditor, paper covers.

Proof and specifications may be seen at the office of the City Auditor.

Bids will be received at the Auditor's Office until 12 o'clock noon, Friday, June 16th, 1916, and must be marked "Proposal for Printing City Report."

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. Per order,

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

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TO LET.

Three nice; large offices, well lighted and heated, Herald and Chronicle building. Enquire at this office.

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Baby Carriages

SULKIES, COLLAPSIBLES AND STATIONERY DASHER GO-CARTS

Ever Shown in Portsmouth.

The most celebrated makes in the country.

High Grade Goods at Reasonable Prices.

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Near B. & M. Depot.

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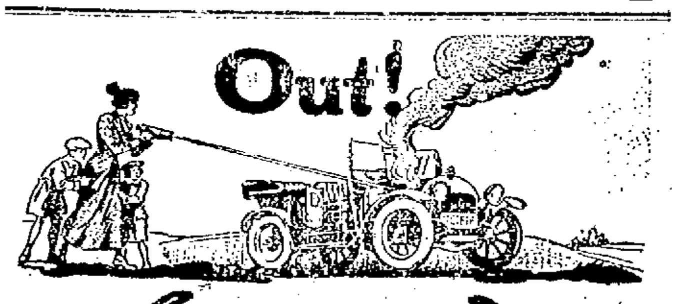
Furniture Moving a Specialty.

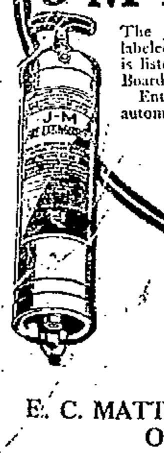


Burning gasoline must be instantly extinguished before fire reaches the tank. There can be no delay—no wait. The flexibility of operation of the J-M Fire Extinguisher allows the quick, accurate direction of the stream on a fire in the drip-pan, underneath the hood or floor boards or any part difficult of access. Let us explain the exclusive method of operation.

J-M Fire Extinguisher

The J-M Fire Extinguisher is inspected, tested and labeled by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., and is listed as an approved fire appliance by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

Entitles all motorists to **a 15% reduction** on automobile fire insurance premiums.



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Are you going to build a garage for your machine this year? If so, drop in and see us. We have just the materials you need to make it of.

We have a siding that looks like clapboards at one-half the cost. Just the thing for the handy man to make a neat job of.

Our wooden material for garages is cheaper than any metal or paper product. It looks much better and lasts twice as long.

ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE.

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A. P. WENDELL & CO.

GARDEN HOSE—BEST QUALITY

LAWN MOWERS—all prices from $3.50 to $11.00

GRASS HOOKS AND SHEARS—EDGE TRIMMERS

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DO CLOTHES MAKE THE MAN?

Decidedly No. But they do help make a man successful and prosperous in business of any kind. Be your own model for your clothes and have me design, cut and tailor them from the pattern corresponding to your actual measurements. Then you get the STYLE, FIT AND DISTINCTION, found in custom made clothes only. Reasonable prices and all work guaranteed.

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PEACE RUMORS CONTRADICTED

Bucharest, June 11.—The peace rumors circulated in Germany, Austria-Hungary and the neutral countries are flatly contradicted by reports reaching here from Russia.

The Petrograd correspondent of the "Adverul" writes:—

"The Central Powers may succeed in exhausting France and Italy and even compel England to make peace, but Russia will never admit defeat. In spite of all the reverses suffered by the Russian army the strength of the giant empire has not been impaired in the least.

"Russia today is actually far stronger than at the beginning of the war. New legions are continually formed and the lack of officers, arms and ammunition is gradually overcome.

"Japan and the United States are sending thousands of guns and enormous quantities of small arms, shells, cartridges, explosives and war material. England and France also ship a large part of their surplus in munitions to Archangel and the Russian factories are worked to their full capacity day and night.

"To lessen the financial strain caused by the large imports about fifty new ammunition factories are to be built and part are already under construction. These works will be able to turn out tens of thousands of shells and millions of cartridges every week.

"In about a year from now Russia will begin the war in earnest, if Germany and her allies do not break down before. Early next spring Russia will have a wonderfully equipped army of eight or ten million men and when this enormous fighting machine strikes with its full force the result of the war will no longer be doubtful.

"Russia will never stop fighting until Germany and Austria are smashed and conquered. The military leaders are firmly convinced that the armies of the Czar will triumphantly enter Berlin, Vienna and Budapest, in the fall of 1917 at the latest."

DOMESTIC PROSPERITY AND FOREIGN TRADE.

(Department of Commerce.)

Washington, D. C., May 31.—"There is an increasing tendency these days to take stock of our industrial, commercial, and financial situation," said Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, in an address Thursday before the Southern Wholesale Grocers Association at Memphis. "It is a most encouraging tendency, for in the not far distant future we are going to be put to a great test—perhaps a greater test than that which we passed so successfully during the dark days that followed the declaration of war. We are now, or should be, thinking of the great readjustment. It is stock-taking time.

"Questions are being asked on all sides. What is our actual condition here at home? asks a cautious banker. How much exaggeration is there in all this talk about prosperity? asks a manufacturer who doesn't always believe even when he sees. A great many of our business friends are trying to find out what the return of peace will mean to our industries. They want to know if their war business will be cut off in a day and if there will be a flood of cheap goods from Europe and Asia? There also seems to exist in some quarters a question as to the permanence of the foreign trade we have won. Some folks seem to question our ability to hold it after the war is over.

"Now I won't pretend to be able to finally settle all these questions. But I shall attempt to emphasize some of the important points which I think should be emphasized at this time. I hope to be able to slightly illuminate a discussion of these matters. They are points that have a direct bearing on the industry and commerce of this country.

"The prosperity of the United States is almost unprecedented. All parts of the country are sharing in the advantages of a great production, of high prices, and continually increasing profits. Our products even at high prices are in great demand, not only at home but abroad as well. The best indices of the domestic prosperity of the United States are the railway earnings, production of pig iron, building operations bank clearances, and a study of the statistics relating to each of these lines at the present time will quickly reveal the reality of our prosperity.

"Enormous as has been the increase in our domestic trade, that increase is scarcely to be compared with the increase in our foreign trade. The mere statement that our foreign trade in the calendar year 1915 amounted to $5,333,000,000 as compared with our total foreign trade in 1913 of $1,277,000,000 means little or nothing to the layman. At the present rate our foreign trade will amount to $6,300,000,000 for the fiscal year ending July 1, 1916. To be told, however, that our exports have increased from $2,454,000,000 in the calendar year 1913, to $3,555,000,000 in 1915 may be a more tangible idea. It certainly has a significance to every one of us when we consider these exports consist of cotton, wheat, corn, flour, iron and steel, coal, lumber, agricultural implements, boots and shoes, cotton goods, woolen goods, canned goods, and a host of others. It is also worth while for us to keep in mind the fact that these goods which are exported are grown in the same fields with the products which remain in the United States, are mined from the same mines, are cut from the same forests, are smelted in the same blast furnaces, are manufactured in the same factories, are hauled on the same railways, and it is only when they have reached the seaboard that they cease to be a part of our domestic trade and are then sent to foreign countries.

"Astonishing as it may appear to those who do not know the facts," said Dr. Pratt, "the increase in the exports of munitions has actually been less than the increase in the amount of secondary war supplies exported or the items that have no direct relations whatever to the war. As a matter of fact the largest increase in exports has occurred in the groups which might be called secondary war supplies, and those articles which have no direct connection with the war. The smallest increase in actual amount has taken place in the direct munitions of war. The actual amount of increase in the direct exportations of munitions of war to belligerent countries for the six months ending December 31, 1915, was approximately $153,000,000. The actual increase in exports of secondary war supplies to the belligerent countries for the same period amounted to approximately $195,000,000. While the total amount of increase of exportations which have no direct relation to the activities of belligerent nations and of all other products to belligerent and to neutral nations has amounted to approximately $188,000,000.

"Still further and one of our most important items has been the increase in the exports to nations outside the war zone. These facts indicate that for the very latest period on which figures are obtainable our exports to Canada have increased by 22.6 per cent, to Central America by 33.9 per cent, to South America by 31.8 per cent, to Australia by 17.5 per cent, to Africa by 61.5 per cent, and to Russia and Asia and Japan by 135 per cent.

"The increase in our exports to countries entirely outside the war zone is the really significant lesson drawn by these statistics. Our trade to Europe caused by the war perhaps has increased. We can't get away from that fact, but it is more important and has deeper meaning that our trade with countries only indirectly affected by the war has increased and that that increase has been a very considerable one.

"What part of the increase in our exports other than those which are directly concerned with the belligerent activities of the belligerent nations is due to the fact that the energies of those nations have been withdrawn from their usual pursuits and are now unable to make for themselves the things which they formerly made it is, of course, impossible for us to say. How large a part of that activity which has been carried on by them in normal times has been transferred to this country likewise can not be estimated. How far the belligerent nations have actually cut down their consumption can not be gauged. How far we are taking the place of the great exporting nations of Europe in the neutral markets of the world can only be approximated. Exact figures can not be obtained and figures of almost any kind would be almost wholly misleading. We must, therefore, depend upon such meager sources as we have at our command, and upon the best a priori conclusions which we can draw."

Before expressing his own opinion as to what effect the coming of peace will have on the industries and commerce of the country, Dr. Pratt discussed the two points of view on the subject—the pessimistic and the optimistic. The pessimistic view, with which the speaker said he was entirely out of sympathy, holds that the nations now at war will have to make strenuous efforts to pay off their war debts, and that they will be prepared to get foreign trade at any cost, even if it is necessary to sell below cost; labor will be cheaper when the armies are disbanded and men are plentiful; the women who have been taught the trades will not be soon displaced; cheap goods will be manufactured in great quantities; the United States and Latin America will be the cock-pit of an economic struggle between the European nations.

The optimistic view of the situation, which the speaker said is the correct and logical one, holds that the great war debts will mean greatly increased taxes and that practically all the elements entering into cost of production will consequently be raised. It holds that the good-will so important in selling goods has already been lost to many of the belligerent nations. The labor and supervising force will be considerably reduced and its efficiency impaired. European capital during the last few months has been withdrawn from productive uses and will still further withdraw before the end of the war. Renewals and repairs have not been made. There will be a great demand for capital when peace is made, and interest will be high.

In conclusion Dr. Pratt made the following cheerful forecast of what peace will mean for the business of the country:

"Our economic future rests squarely on the success of our foreign trade. The success of our foreign trade rests squarely upon our ability to compete in the neutral markets of the world with our past and future European competitors. I believe that the logic of the situation and the experience which past conflicts has taught us points certainly and unmistakably in that direction. American manufacturers and exporters who are closest to the firing line are those who are most confident that we will retain and extend our foreign trade. There seems to be, therefore, that with the proper care and with sufficient preparedness financially industrially, and commercially that we will become the most important factor in world commerce.

"It seems to me that the evidence also points to a period of continued prosperity in the United States. He would indeed be an unwise prophet who would attempt to predict the exact effect of the cessation of hostilities in Europe upon the United States. We can face these consequences with courage and optimism founded upon facts. We must not forget the increased cost of production in Europe. We must not forget the immense advantage which we will have in accumulated stores of capital. We must not forget that we have a scientific banking system which will probably prevent the recurrence of serious financial panics. We should not forget that we have acquired prestige and good-will in the markets of the world, markets which formerly knew us not and of which we knew less. We must not forget that we have acquired an international point of view in political as well as in commercial affairs. These are considerations which should give us the greatest courage in looking forward to the result of the European war. We face the situation whatever it may be with the knowledge that we are better prepared than ever before. The facts seem to indicate that if we are properly prepared, the United States will experience a period of prosperity and expansion in trade at home and abroad."

DU PONTS WANT A HEARING

Anxious to Go To Washington to Have The Charges of Lobbying Cleared Up.

Wilmington.—Charges having been made in Congress to the effect that the Du Pont Powder Co., had been lobbying for or against cerain measures pending in Congress, Pierre S. du Pont, president of the company, has written Representative Martin B. Madden of Illinois, who recently offered a resolution providing that the judiciary committee should "investigate the lobbying activities of the agents of certain corporations," asking him to make an effort to have early action taken on the resolution, as officers of the company want to appear before the investigating committee and have the matter cleared up. They deny that they have authorized any lobbying. Congressman Madden has informed Mr. du Pont that, following the political conventions, he will do what he can to facilitate a hearing.

THROW OUT THE LINE

Give Them Help and Many Portsmouth People Will Be Happier.

"Throw Out the Life Line"—
Weak kidneys need help.
They're often overworked — they don't get the poison filtered out of the blood.
Will you help them?
Doan's Kidney Pills have brought benefit to thousands of kidney sufferers.
Portsmouth testimony proves their worth.
Mrs. M. O. Delano, 137 N. W. Street, Portsmouth, says: "Backache used to bother me a great deal and hindered me in my work. Headaches were also frequent and my kidneys were irregular in action. I used one box of Doan's Kidney Pills and surely got good relief. I recommend this medicine in the highest terms."
Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Delano had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Charles Pathe, chevalier of the Legion of Honor, head of the great motion picture house bearing his name and one of the largest manufacturers in France, was the pioneer in the film business. He was the first man to stage a play before the camera, the first to mechanically color films and the first to transfer news events to the screen. The motion picture industry owes him a debt which cannot be overestimated.

WHEN IS A "PROP" NOT A "PROP?"

Answer by Anna Nilsson—"When It's Edible."

While directing a scene in the Pathe series "Who's Guilty?" Howell Hansel of the Arrow forces, in the interest of realism provided real tea and real cakes for the centre table of his set. It happened that Anna Nilsson had worked in the picture for nearly five hours on a stretch without a stop for a bite of lunch. Mr. Hansel turned his back to give some directions to his cameraman. When he looked at his leading woman again it was to find her eating the last piece of cake. Tom Moore had taken the pot of tea for his share and could be discerned behind a piece of scenery emptying the pot for a fourth and last cup of the beverage that cheers but does not intoxicate. Mr. Hansel's "realism" had vanished. He says it's the first time he ever saw a star eat or drink a "prop."

PEARL WHITE, FRENCH IDOL.

Films of Pathe's "Peerless Fearless Girl" Preferred by Soldiers.

The "peerless fearless girl," Pearl White, has just received the most unique tribute ever paid to a picture or theatrical star.

Two million fighting Frenchmen reading of her exploits in the great Paris newspaper, "Le Matin," became eager to see her on the screen and while on their six days' furlough from the front thronged the Parisian theatres where "The Exploits of Elaine" was showing under the title of "Les Mysteres de New York." Unfortunately they were able in their six days to see but a few episodes. In due time the house of Pathe in Paris was requested by the War Office to make arrangements to show the entire serial each week for the benefit of the soldier fans on furlough. Accordingly a circuit has been arranged and Pearl White now plays to vast audiences of men fresh from the front.

J. A. BERST GETS LOUIS TRACY

Famous Novelist Signed for Pathe Serial.

Noted picture maker met noted author the other day when J. A. Berst, Vice-President and General Manager of Pathe, entertained in his office Louis Tracy, the English novelist, and persuaded him to lend his talents to screen work. Mr. Berst was one of the pioneers in believing that if a manufacturer was to spend fifteen or twenty thousand dollars in producing a picture the services of trained minds were necessary in writing of the scripts. Several years ago when fifty dollars was considered a high price for a scenario, Mr. Berst purchased the work of men and women of trained literary ability, and paid sums running to the hundreds. The wisdom of his policy is proven by the fact that today every large producing company is doing it, and large sums are paid for the motion picture rights to well-known novels and plays. The list of Pathe Gold Rooster Plays bears ample witness to this tendency of the day.

As a result of the meeting of Messrs. Berst and Tracy, the author is to write "The Grip of Evil" for Pathe, a serial story which will be picturized and released probably during the early summer.

Mr. Tracy's works are tremendously popular, and he may be said to be a man with a million readers. Among his books are "The Wings of the Morning," "The Pillar of Light," "The Silent Barrier," "Karl Grier," "A Son of the Immortals," and "The Great Mogul." A man of strong personality he is of an extreme reserve. Born in Liverpool and educated in France he ran away from home to join the British Navy only to find that it was not his vocation. So he drifted into journalism and later through his novels became an international celebrity.

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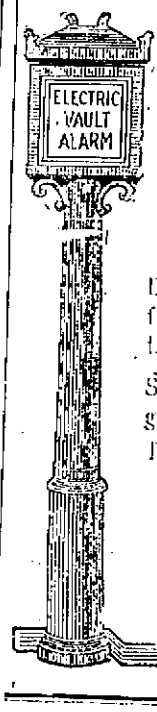

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